Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 31, 1958

Published In Two Sections

Section I

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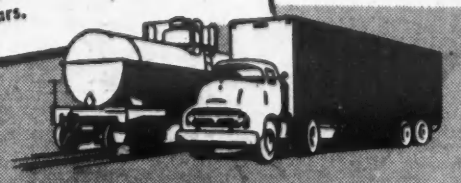

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Baker Product Data Bulletins on ammonium thiocyanate provide valuable information about its many industrial applications. Bulletin 102 is a research report on ammonium thiocyanate as a corrosion inhibitor for nitrogen solutions. Bulletin 101 gives data on general properties and uses. We will be happy to send you either or both bulletins as well as price information.

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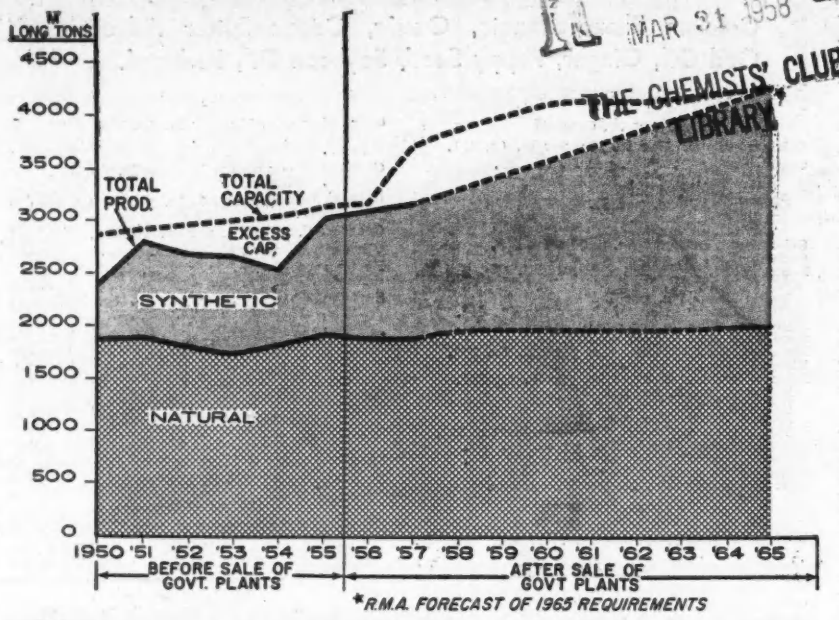
Vol. 173 No. 14 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 31, 1958

RUBBER WORLD OUTLOOK



Rubber World Supply Is Seen At 4,270,000 Long Tons in 1965, With Synthetics Causing Rise

World rubber supply—currently estimated at 3,350,000 long tons—could jump to 4,270,000 long tons in 1965. And Rubber Manufacturers Association estimates that the latter figure is just what will be needed seven years from now. Furthermore, it's up to synthetic rubber to supply this estimated increase in consumption, since it will probably be 1965 before natural rubber output (now about 1.9 million long tons annually) reaches the 2 million ton mark. O. V. Tracy, president of Enjay Company, New York, makes this forecast based on RMA figures, but concedes that he himself is slightly less optimistic.

Mr. Tracy feels that there's no law against taking a more conservative approach. He indicates that whereas capacity could indeed reach the 4,270,000 long-ton-mark by '65, actual production would more probably be in the neighborhood of 3,750,000 tons. Remember,

This story is based on an address given at last week's meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association in New York.

he cautions, that while there has been a rapid rise in the general use of rubber, and even though Europe's appetite is growing, and needs in other parts of the world are increasing, it is no more than everyday conservatism to recognize that a more modest growth rate may be the actuality.

Enjay's president is not depressed by the lower estimate, either. "An industry of the size which rubber has grown to be can afford some excess," he points out.

"Moreover, all plants of an industry are never under full operation at the same time; and when they are distributed in as many countries as synthetic rubber plants will be, a modest world excess is not of great consequence.

"What needs to be emphasized," Mr. Tracy points out, "is that further expansions beyond those currently announced should be undertaken only with notable market justification."

However, Mr. Tracy does not rule out

—Continued on page 59

CCDA'S PRESIDENT-ELECT: Walter J. Riley of Westvaco Mineral Products Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, who last week became president-elect of the Commercial Chemical Development Association. (CCDA meeting stories may be found at the left and on pages 5 and 7.)

FDA Must Face Up to Bad News: No Expansion in Cards This Year

A three to four-fold expansion of the Food & Drug Administration, one of the key recommendations made by the Citizens Advisory Committee in 1955, is not in the cards this year. The whole idea has been tossed out of the window by both the administration and congress—for this session, at least. During the new fiscal year starting July 1, FDA will get only as much money as it has this year—$9,300,000. That's the news from the house appropriations committee, which last week reported the annual money bill for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and, simultaneously, made public the transcript of hearings held earlier.

FDA's Original Budget Request

As revealed in the transcript, the agency originally drew up a budget calling for an appropriation of $11,530,000. It sought a 22 percent expansion in personnel, including a full staffing of the new regional office in Detroit, Mich., and the establishment of another regional office at Dallas, Tex.

The increase was in keeping with the citizens committee recommendations. But after a thorough "evaluation of our request between the department's budget committee and ourselves," said Sidney B. Cohen, financial management officer of FDA, "we mutually agreed that under the circumstances today, about the best we

—Continued on page 49

NEW PROJECTS MANAGER: De France Clarke, appointed manager of the new projects department of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Olin Throwing In Towel on Morgantown

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, is throwing in the towel on its Morgantown, W. Va., plant. In fact, the company has already notified the government that it intends to stop producing ammonia and methanol there by the middle of the year.

Reason for the shutdown, says the company, is that the Morgantown installation is "uneconomical" to run. In fact, Olin points out that for the past two years it has been operating the facility at a "seri-

—Continued on page 48

Nitrogen Supply Facilities Are Started Up by Linde

New nitrogen supply facilities have been put into operation in Houston, Tex., and Tulsa, Okla., by Linde Company, New York, a divison of Union Carbide Corporation. The new units are known as VST installations and will be used to store large quantities of liquid nitrogen.

Added to Linde's nitrogen producing center at Houston, the new units complete a network of distribution facilites that now makes nitrogen economically and readily available to consumers of all sizes in the Gulf Coast area, it was reported.

The installation at Houston has a capacity of more than 1 million cubic feet of nitrogen, while the capacity of the new Tulsa installation is slightly less than 1 million cubic feet. Both units will be filled by railroad tankcars from Linde's nitrogen producing plant in Houston.

Ice Cream Standards Aren't Sweet to Chemical Industry

Who screams ice cream? Not the chemical industry. For Food and Drug Administration, issuing tentative standards for ice cream last week, ruled that it will not permit the use of a number of synthetic emulsifiers in the confection.

Included in the ban are monoesters of sorbitan and fatty acids, monoesters of fatty acids and the polyoxyethylene sorbitan and monoesters of polyoxyethylene glycol and fatty acids.

Here are some of the reasons FDA gave for not permitting the use of these chemicals in ice cream:

- Their exact chemical composition was

—Continued on page 36

Rayburn, Stevenson Swat Chemical Trade

The chemical industry was singled out for attack by Speaker Sam Rayburn of the house, and by Adlai E. Stevenson, last week for the position it has taken on tariffs.

In a vicious charge against protectionist opponents of the trade agreements program, Speaker Rayburn accused the industry of endangering the national security "as it seeks ever-higher tariffs." Mr. Stevenson said the industry wanted to "jump into Uncle Sam's pouch like a kangaroo."

In a prompt reply, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association said that the Speaker is completely ignorant of the industry's

—Continued on page 63

Hooker, Shea Talk Merger

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Shea Chemical Corporation, New York, are talking merger. This fact was confirmed by officials of the two companies last week. However, they made it clear that the proposed consolidation is still in the discussion stage, and that there's nothing definite to report right now.

Chemical P.A.'s Look Both Ways—Are Not Alarmed

A few of the highlights in the chemical purchasing agents' look into the future are in this news article. All of them are in the survey which comprises Section II of this issue of OPD.

The chemical industry's purchasing agents, having just taken a look both ways—backward and forward—pronounce a basic faith in the economy of the country.

A review of the past three months, and a long look into the future, they say, bring about no cause for alarm.

There are sufficient signs on the horizon to substantiate and even justify this faith, says the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, which has just completed another nationwide survey of the way the chemical P.A.'s view things.

Here, percentagewise, is how the buyers size up the situation: Forty-four percent say they find conditions largely unchanged; 36 percent say business volume is poorer, and an optimistic 20 percent observe that things are better.

Consumption, they find, is presenting something of a problem right now. It is running ahead of shipments; but this situation will soon have to change, say the P.A.'s.

Improvement is the watchword. There are no buyers who do not expect business to get better. How much and when are other questions, but all P.A.'s are sure there will be improvement.

Inventories are not being carried at high levels, the P.A.'s find. Shipments are prompt and users are not inclined to tie up their money in stocks.

Purchasing, on the whole, is hand-to-mouth. Consumers won't buy far ahead except for two reasons: To overcome an uncertain source of supply or to gain a significant economic advantage.

Allied Planning to Wash 'Dye' Out of Its Name

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation plans to wash the "Dye" out of its corporate title. If all goes well in a stockholder vote, the New York company will be known as Allied Chemical Corporation after May 1.

The board of directors believes the proposed name will more clearly reflect the broad nature of the company's position in the chemical industry and will not single out a particular division or field of activity.

Chemical Men on Dumping Act: It Is Better to Take Half a Loaf

The chemical industry would rather have half a loaf than none at all. Therefore, it has given its approval to the anti-dumping act amendment bill, HR 6006, just as it passed the house last session. Changes industry had proposed at that time would still be desirable and constructive, say the chemical people, but they are willing to drop their fight for them if such action will help speed the legislation to enactment. The industry's feelings were made known last week to the senate finance committee by Claude Hobbs on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association and the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Hobbs spoke at brief hearings on the measure, which contains a number of technical amendments to the anti-dumping law providing for greater certainty, speed and efficiency in its enforcement.

Success of 'Publicity' Amendment

The chemical industry succeeded, before the bill was passed last year, in getting it amended to require the Treasury Department and Tariff Commission to publicize anti-dumping investigations and the findings.

The industry asked, but failed to get, amendments providing a statutory definition of "fair value," definitions of the terms "injury" and "industry," and judicial reviews of Treasury and Tariff Commision determinations.

Mr. Hobbs told the senate finance committee that the industry recognizes that some of the recommendations which did not get into the bill last year are not acceptable to all industry groups and have not received the approval of the industry.

But it would be unfortunate for the bill to be delayed because of lack of agreement regarding the proposed substitute changes, he added, and the committee should approve the bill as now written in order to give industry the benefits it will provide.

Although the Treasury strongly objected to the requirements that it publicize its investigations and findings when proposed last year, Mr. Hobbs commended the department for changing its viewpoint and supporting the bill in its present form, and for approving the changes in the law which will facilitate and improve its importance.

He said:

"Almost without exception, the Treasury Department has adhered to the orig-

—Continued on page 62

NEW DRY-COLORING PROCESS: W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has new coloring process for injection molding of thermoplastic resins. Disc in upper right was molded by new process. Other one, showing poor color dispersion, resulted from old method.

Grace Achieves Gains In Coloring of Plastics

A new dry-coloring process for injection molding of thermoplastic resins makes possible savings of at least 65 percent or more over color compounding, which was previously the only quality method for coloring materials for plastic molding.

So says W. R. Grace & Co., New York. The new method for dry-coloring of plastic materials was developed in the Clifton, N. J., technical service laboratories of Grace's polymer chemicals division.

The technic, which Grace will make available to molders free of charge, resulted from intensive work in coloring

Continued on page 63

Pentaerythritol Equalized

Delaware Chemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Del., has equalized east and west coast prices on technical pentaerythritol. Prior to this, a differential of one cent per pound existed between east and west coast listings. Delaware's current price schedule is 29½ cents per pound in truckload or carload quantities and 30½ cents for less carload shipments, delivered anywhere in the United States.

Allied Labs Is Planning Acquisition of Campana

Allied Laboratories, Inc., parent firm of Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., plans to acquire all the outstanding capital stock of Campana Company, Batavia, Ill., producers of proprietary drugs and cosmetics.

The acquisition which would constitute Allied's entry into the pharmaceutical field, is subject to agreement upon a definitive contract.

The Campana Company would operate as a subsidiary of Allied. No changes are contemplated in the management, personnel or operating policies of Campana.

The Week's Price Changes

Calcium Phenosulfonate, Cassia, Cocoa Butter Advanced. Cod Oil, Ginger, Poppy Seed, Soybean Oil, Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Calcium phenoisulfonate, 20c. per lb. (p. 47).
Cassia, Padang "A," 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
"B," 4½c. per lb.
"C," 4½c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 5c. per lb.
"B," 4½c. per lb.
"C," 4½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 2½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 57).
Fennel seed, Argentine dark, small, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Indian light, ½c. per lb.
Fishmeal, Atlantic coast, $3 per ton (p. 41).
Fishscrap, Atlantic coast, $3 per ton (p. 41).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal. (p. 39).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 57).
Pepper, Malabar black, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Lampong black, 2c. per lb.
Sarawak black, 1½c. per lb.
Muntok white, 5½c. per lb.
Potassium ferrocyanide, 1½c. per lb. (p. 34).
Sodium phenobarbital, 50c. per lb. (p. 47).
Sodium phenosulfonate, 2c. per lb. (p. 47).
Soybean meal, 50c. to $1 per ton (p.57).
Zinc phenosulfonate, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).

Prices Reduced

Cod oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Carnauba, crude, yellow, 2c. to 3c. per lb. (p. 57).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Olive oil, 5c. per gal. (p. 57).
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Danish, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 57).
Foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 57).
Inedible, ½c. to ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ¾c. per lb. (p. 34).
Salts, 1/10c. to 2½c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

March 28, 1958	March 21, 1958	March 29, 1957
109.88	109.76	110.72

Drugs Penny-Pinching Is Hit

The house appropriations committee is against any penny-pinching policy being followed by the government when it comes to spending money for medical research. Saving of dollars is a laudable objective, says the committee, but not at the expense of programs worth many times the dollars saved. The committee demonstrated its feelings last week by boosting appropriations for the National Institutes of Health for the third year in a row to a new high of $219,383,000, and blistered the administration for recommending a spending program for these agencies which actually would have meant a cutback in research.

The number of dollars requested for the institutes in the budget sent to the capitol by the White House for the new fiscal year starting July 1 was exactly the same as that appropriated for 1958—$97,729,000—but this was not the whole story.

Would Have Cut Research Funds

Whereas this amount was available just for research in the current year, the 1959 budget proposed to reduce the amount for research projects to $97,329,000 and provided further that the grantees could spend $6,748,700 of this money for overhead expenses.

"Thus," the committee said, "even without allowing for the increased expenses of conducting research, the budget represented a cut of over $7 million. To illustrate the practical effect of such a cut, the Cancer Institute had grant funds budg-

—Continued on page 62

SKF Chairman Selling Stock

C. Mahlon Kline, chairman of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, plans to sell part of his holdings in the Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm. According to a registration statement filed with Securities & Exchange Commission last week, some 50,000 shares of SKF common stock owned by Mr. Kline will be sold to the public about April 16.

JEFFERSON REGIONAL MANAGER: John G. Sibley, who tomorrow takes over the new post of southern regional manager for Jefferson Chemical Company, with headquarters at Houston, Tex.

Fritzsche Forms Affiliate

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has formed Fritzsche Brothers Argentina, S.A., with offices, plant and manufacturing facilities in Buenos Aires.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

CCDA Names Riley 3
Chemical Marketing Group to Hear Talk. 31
Chemical Men Approve Dumping Act.... 4
CIA to Hear Hazel Bishop 7
Consulting Chemists Offer Cooperation.. 53
Lester Johnson President of CCDA..... 7
Paint Not Feeling Recession 7
Rubber World Supply on the Increase.... 3
SOCMA Plumping for Dorn's Bill..... 7
Tariffs, Customs on SOCMA Agenda.... 7

Government News

Alcohol Proprietor Ruling Rewritten.... 49
'Beer' Filtrates to Help Cancer Fight.... 7
Chemical Industry Invited to Hearings. 5
Congress Anti-Secrecy Bill Okayed..... 37
Diphenhydramine Won't Get Sanction... 44
Drugs Penny-Pinching Hit by Committee. 4
FDA Faces Up to Bad News..... 3
GSA Wants Fertilizer Bids..... 44
Ice Cream Standards Set..... 3
Merck Awarded Contract..... 44
Minerals Men Explain Plight..... 7
Oil-from-Shale Program Revived..... 5
Rayburn, Stevenson Hit Chemical Trade. 3
Reactor Goes Critical..... 37

Industry News

Acrylic Dentures Pose Problem..... 5
Allied Labs Planning Acquisition..... 4
Allied Planning Name Change..... 3
April 1 Price Advances Listed..... 5
Aniline Being Made by New Process.... 5
Chemical P.A.'s Look Both Ways..... 3
Chemical Production, Inventories: Jan. 7
Chicago Distributors Merge..... 5
Cottonseed Crush: Feb..... 57
Drilling Mud Dispersant Offered..... 63
Fatty Nitrogen Unit on Stream..... 5
Fritsche Forms Affiliate..... 4
Grace Achieves Plastics Gain..... 4
Grace Has New Color Process..... 4
Great Lakes to Have Research Unit..... 5
Hercules Planning Propellants Facility... 5
'HiCal' Plant Construction Progressing.. 31
Hooker, Shea Talking Merger..... 3
J & L Makes Pails, Drums..... 37
Linde Offers Higher Purity Argon..... 48
Merck Shares Sold..... 53
Methyl Parathion in Full Production.... 5
Nitrogen Supply Facilities Started..... 3
Olin to End Morgantown Operation..... 3
Pentaerythritol Equalized..... 4
Soybean Crush: Feb... 58
Stauffer Expands at 1957 Rate..... 36
Stepan Offering Common Stock..... 37
Sun to Spend $120 Million..... 36

International News

Natural Rubber Said to Aid Synthetic.. 5
Petroleum Import Cut Urged..... 36
Rubber World Outlook Charted..... 3
Schering Drug Facility Opened..... 44

Personnel News

American-Marietta Names MacLachlan.. 7
Armour & Co., Names Gehrke..... 5
Jefferson Chemical Appoints Sibley..... 4
Jobs & People..... 51
Little Elects Directors..... 63
Monsanto Elects Officers..... 38
Propellant Post Filled..... 53
Union Carbide Names Clarke..... 3
Vitamin Foundation Names Cardinal.... 7
Wilson Meyer Names Kidder..... 5

Market Reports

Acids 34
Agricultural Chemicals..... 41
Aliphatic Organics..... 39
Aromatic Chemicals..... 52
Botanical Drugs, Gums..... 47
Coal Chemicals..... 42
Coatings Materials..... 55
Drugs 47
Essential Oils..... 52
Fats and Greases..... 57
Fertilizer Materials..... 41
Fine Chemicals..... 47
Heavy Chemicals..... 34
Industrial Organic Chemicals..... 39
Lacquer Materials..... 55
Leather Chemicals..... 52
Naval Stores..... 55
Oil Cake and Meal..... 57
Oils 57
Paint Materials..... 55
Pesticides 41
Petrochemicals 39
Petroleum Derivatives..... 54
Protective Coatings Materials..... 55
Spices 52
Textile Chemicals..... 45
Waxes 57

General Features

Advertising Index..... 62
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 56
Classified Advertisements..... 62
Coal Chemical Output..... 42
Crude Oil Stocks..... 54
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Data Offered..... 62
Editorials 32
Imports 50
Jobs & People..... 51
Obituaries 38
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 32

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 173, No. 14, March 31, 1958. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Second class mail privileges authorized at New York, N. Y.
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INT'L SALES MANAGER: William R. Gehrke, named manager of international sales for the chemical division of Armour & Co., with headquarters in Chicago.

Aniline Being Made By a New Procedure

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has begun production of aniline oil at its new multi-million dollar catalytic aniline plant in Willow Island, W. Va., making use of an entirely new manufacturing process.

"Our newly-constructed facility uses a fluid bed reactor and new catalyst for the first time in manufacturing aniline from nitrobenzene by this reduction process. We are confident it will permit us to manufacture an improved product at a lower cost," says Dr. William H. Bowman, general manager of the organic chemicals division.

A fluid bed reactor (contrasted with a fixed bed reactor) is one in which the catalyst is so finely powdered that it flows like a liquid. Use of this type reactor allows a more accurate control of manufacturing processes.

An outdoor type installation, the new aniline plant covers more than five acres of land located on the northeastern section of the company's plant site here.

"We located this unit at Willow Island," Dr. Bowman notes, "in order to provide better service to our customers in the midwest where, for example, the rubber industry is so heavily concentrated."

The facility has a rated annual capacity of 24 million pounds. Special units built include those for the manufacture of nitric acid, nitric acid concentration, sulfuric acid concentration, acid mixing, hydrogen, nitrobenzene and aniline.

Hercules Planning to Build Rocket Propellants Facility

Construction of a major facility for the development and production of solid propellants for long-range rockets and missiles will get under way immediately at Bacchus, Utah, says Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Utilizing the latest methods for the casting of double-based solid propellants, the Hercules process line will be built on a 500-acre site adjacent to the 2,000-acre Utah plant area where Hercules now operates a commercial explosives plant.

"This new facility will be built to develop solid propellants suitable for use in rockets, missiles, and space vehicles in any size now contemplated," says Fred M. Hakenjos, manager of Hercules' newly-created chemical propulsion divison

—Continued on page 37

Oil-From-Shale Program Seen Ready for a New Lease on Life, But With Navy Running It

The oil-from-shale program of the Department of the Interior, with its potential for developing a new major source of raw materials for the petrochemical industry, may be getting a new lease on life soon. But the probabilities are that it won't be the Bureau of Mines that will be running it. It will be the navy. Legislative moves in this direction are now under way in congress. Sen. Gordon Allot of Colorado has just introduced S 3539 to get the program off dead-center by placing responsibility for going ahead with the research and experimentation in the navy. A similar bill also was introduced in the house by Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the armed services committee.

The program of demonstrating the practicalities of producing oil from shale in commercial quantities was a major project of the Bureau of Mines for about eleven years as part of the broader program of synthetic liquid fuels development.

The economy wave that swept over congress three years ago, however, closed down the program and little has been done since, except to try to find new ways to get it going again.

Spent $23.5 Million

In the years the Mines bureau was working on the project, it spent around $23.5 million in building a plant and other facilities on the navy's oil shale reserves in Colorado. As matters now stand, Interior owns the plants and facilities but is without funds to operate them. Navy owns the shale, but has no authority to experiment or develop them.

This latter point has just been clarified by Attorney General William P. Rogers in an opinion rendered for the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Rogers held that while the navy has authority over the oil shale reserves, that's as far as it goes.

Unlike the petroleum reserves which the navy can develop to produce oil, it can do nothing but hold the oil shale reserves until congress orders otherwise.

The Allot bill is designed to meet this situation.

Private industry has a definite interest in the possibilities of developing the vast oil shale reserves of the west, estimated to contain some 900 billion barrels of oil.

—Continued on page 31

Chemical Industry Invited To Hearings on Purchasing

Sen. George A. Smathers of Florida, chairman of the subcommittee on government procurement of the senate small business committee, last week issued an open invitation to chemical manufacturers and others to attend hearings on defense purchasing policy in the fields of guided missiles, rocketry and outer space exploration.

Three morning sessions have been scheduled beginning at 10 a. m. April 15 and continuing through the 16th and 17th in the old supreme court room of the Capitol building.

Sen. Smathers said the hearings would delve deeper into the procurement policies and procedures being carried out by the Defense department. "We also intend to find out," he added, "not only what is going on in both the missile and space exploration programs, but exactly how the smaller producer can best get into the picture on these projects."

Chicago Distributors Merge

Clarence Morgan, Inc., Chicago, has consolidated with Certified Proteins Corporation, also of that city, in the distribution of edible sodium caseinate and related products. Both concerns will operate out of the Clarence Morgan offices.

MEYER VICE-PRESIDENT: William R. Kidder, elected a vice-president of Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. and named sales manager for its southwest plastics division with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Fatty Nitrogen Unit Is Placed on Stream

General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., has taken another step to beef up its fatty nitrogen production facilities. A new continuous operating nitrile manufacturing unit in Kankakee, Ill., has been put on stream. The new plant produces fatty nitrogen derivatives.

Its going into production follows fast on the heels of a recent announcement of the addition of eleven new fatty nitrogen products to General Mills' existing line. All eleven are now available in commercial quantities.

In making the announcement of the nitrile manufacturing unit, William F. Mitchell, general manager of the chemical division, said "the added capacity of this continuous operating unit will enable General Mills to handle all current needs for fatty nitrogen products both in the United States and abroad."

Mr. Mitchell went on to say that "added

—Continued on page 31

Great Lakes Oil Projects New Research Department

Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Company, Filer City, Mich., intends to set up a new research department for its chemical division. To be located at Lafayette, Ind., the department will be responsible for the development of new products and processes to be used by the company at its Filer City plant.

Dr. E. T. McBee of Purdue University's department of chemistry is in charge of the current research program and the plans for future development. Dr. Leo Belohlav, another Purdue professor, will direct the new laboratory program.

Natural Rubber Is Called a Friend Of the Synthetic

Natural rubber is synthetic rubber's best friend—and not its bitterest competitive enemy. Although the laws of business might be expected to make the products antagonistic, the natural has, in fact, done more to boost production and popularize consumption of the man-made product than has any other factor.

That is what members of the Commercial Chemical Development Association heard last week at their meeting in New York from A. J. Pickett, of London, England, editor of *Rubber and Plastics Age*.

Carrying out his point, Mr. Pickett told the association:

"The chief impetus to the commercial development of synthetic rubber in Europe—as in the United States—has undoubtedly been given by periodic large increases in the price of natural rubber."

Effect of 1922 Curtailment

In 1922, Mr. Pickett recalled, the Stevenson Restriction Scheme had sharply curtailed imports of natural rubber from Malaya and Ceylon.

"This had the effect," he said, "of stimulating further synthetic rubber research in Germany, resulting in the production of Buna-N in 1930 and Buna-S in 1933."

After World War II, consumption of synthetic rubber fell off. Manufacturers in England turned back to natural and the government of the United States closed a number of its synthetic rubber plants. By 1949, the US production had dropped to less than half of what it had been in 1945, Mr. Pickett said.

Then, he pointed out, the Korean War came along and the price of natural rubber rose sharply. It was that occurrence that once again caused interest to awaken in the synthetic product.

"Many is the occasion when manufacturers have been caught holding a large stock of natural rubber bought in at a high price, which has caused a heavy inventory loss when the price came tumbling down. They were determined never to be caught again. The American government authorized the re-opening of its 'mothball' GR-S plants, and plans were laid down for the building of synthetic rubber plants in Britain, France, Germany and Italy," Mr. Pickett observed.

"The price of natural rubber went down again after 1951, but by 1957, the consumption of synthetic rubber ceased to bear any close relation to the price of natural rubber. The rubber market speculators had played their game once too often, and now the rubber manufacturers were turning more and more to synthetic

Continued on page 63

Methyl Parathion Plant Finally in Full Production

Victor Chemical Works' new plant for organic intermediates and methyl parathion at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., is now in commercial production.

According to Victor president Rothe Weigel, who gave the news to the Chicago firm's stockholders last week, "Starting-up difficulties [at Mt. Pleasant] have been corrected and anticipated capacities and yields have been attained."

Victor has also completed a new facility at Richmond, Calif., one unit of which is now in full operation. The other unit, started up only a few days ago, currently is in its "shakedown" period.

Acrylic Dentures Pose A Very Sticky Problem

The chemical industry's contribution to the dental profession—acrylic false teeth—is no particular joy to William Wrigley, jr., Company.

The big Chicago chewing gum manufacturer reportedly finds that its product sticks to the new acrylic dentures. But Wrigley is chewing right through this problem. It has a new, non-sticking gum.

April 1 Price Advances

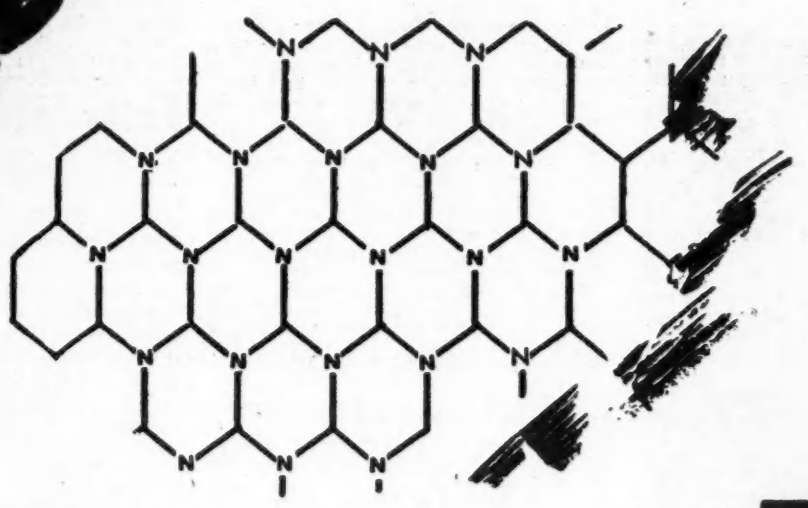
As reported in this and previous issues of OPD, price advances on the following chemical process materials will take effect tomorrow (April 1):

Benzene hexachloride, ½c. per lb.
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, 25c. per cwt.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 25c. per cwt.
Caustic soda, flake, 76%, 50c. per cwt.
Caustic soda, solid, 76%, 50c. per cwt.
DDT, contract, 1c. per lb.
o-Nitrotoluene, tanks, 2c. per lb.
o-Nitrotoluene, c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 3c. per lb.
Phosphorus, red, dms., 7c. per lb.
Phosphorus, red, tins, 10c. per lb.
Sodium sulfate, anhyd., tech., $2 per ton
Sodium sulfate, rayon and detergent grade, bulk, $1 per ton
Sodium sulfate, rayon and detergent grade, bgs., $2 per ton
Styrene monomer, tech., 4/100c. per lb.
o-Tolidine, 15c. per lb.
o-Toluidine, tanks, 3c. per lb.
o-Toluidine, c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 4c. per lb.
2,4-Tolylenediamine, 10c. per lb.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE TURN TO PAGE 28a

Busy as a BEE...

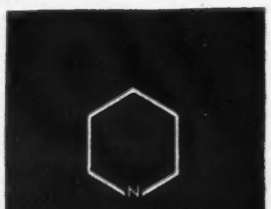
developing
new
synthetic
organics

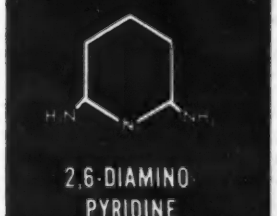


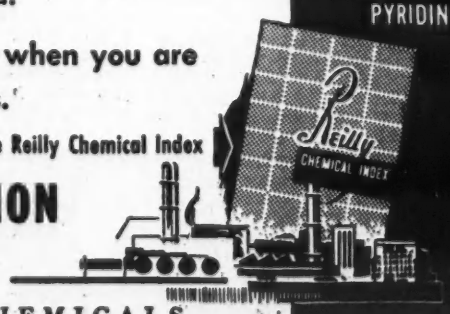
The Reilly Research & Development Laboratories have been busy for many years . . . patiently exploring new avenues, particularly relating to coal tar chemicals and heterochemicals.

The fruits of these efforts are to be found in almost every drug store, supermarket and department store in the land.

Take advantage of Reilly's experience and facilities when you are busy on projects involving pyridine or its compounds.







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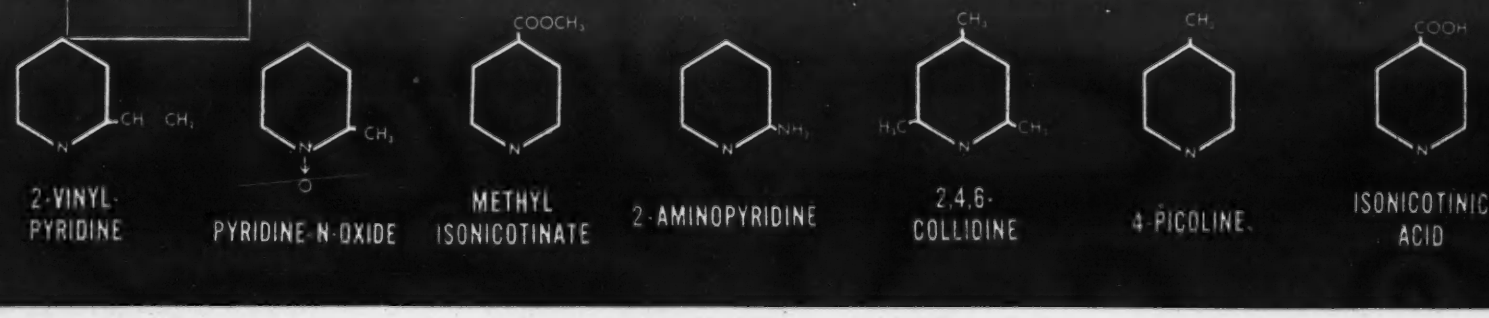
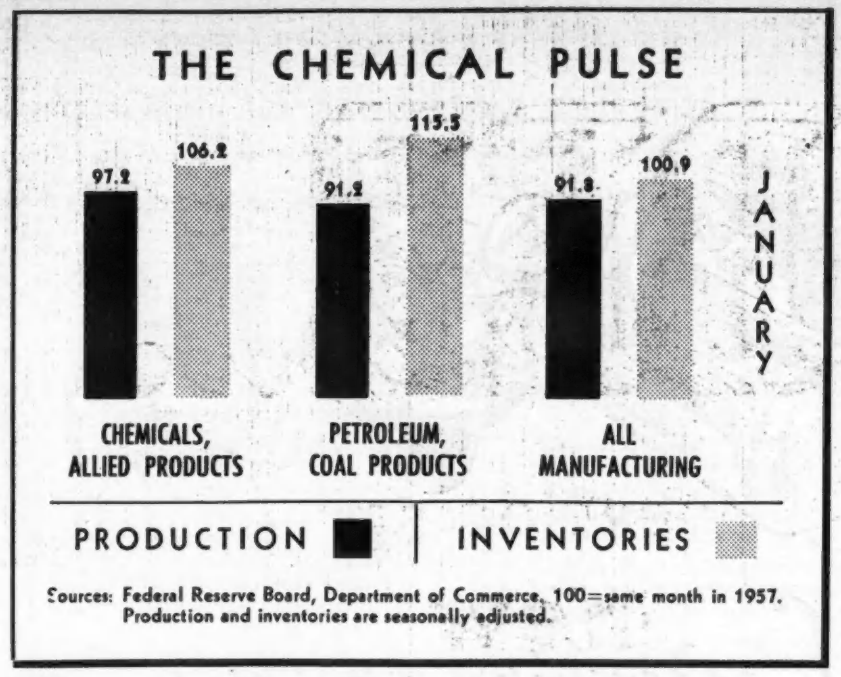
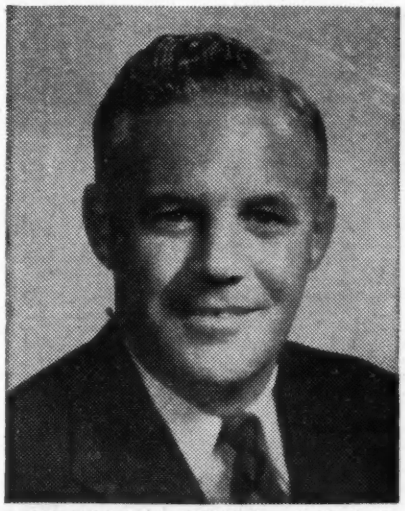




Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce. 100=same month in 1957. Production and inventories are seasonally adjusted.

Minerals Men Tell Washington Their Plight, Sit Back and Wait

The minerals industry, plagued by generally weakened business conditions, has laid its plight before the government, but exactly what the government plans to do about it is something that will not be known until later this month. Industry has definite ideas of a broad program of aid, but the guess is that the government will have its own program, and that this will offer the help the mining men would like it to offer.



TRADE RELATIONS CHIEF: Ian M. MacLachlan, appointed director of trade relations, a new post, by American-Marietta Company, Chicago.

The interior committee of the senate last week heard representatives of the mining industry put forth their proposals, which ranged anywhere from higher tariffs and quotas on imports to a return to free dealings in gold.

Belief in Upward Climb

There is a growing belief in government circles, however, that minerals consumption will start upward in a few months, which should help to ease the plight of the domestic producers.

Among the metals and minerals specifically mentioned as in need of aid were lead, zinc, copper, fluorspar and iron ore.

According to Clyde L. Flynn, jr., vice-president of Hicks Creek Fluorspar Mining Company, Elizabethtown, Ill., there is a need of import quotas on fluorspar in order to equalize competitive conditions.

He said that it would take "an awfully high tariff" to protect the domestic in-

—Continued on page 49

CIA to Hear Hazel Bishop

The Chemical Industry Association will hold its regular monthly meeting on the evening of April 1 at the Chemists' Club, New York. Hazel Bishop, president of Perfemme Products, Inc., New York, will discuss consumer motivation in the buying of cosmetics. She will also cite specific instances of success or failure and relate them to consumer motivation.

Lester Johnson Becomes New President of CCDA

Lester E. Johnson of International Nickel Company, New York, CCDA's president-elect for the past year, became president of the Commercial Chemical Development Association last week.

Elected treasurer of the association was A. J. Dirksen of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles. James G. Affleck of American Cyanamid Company, New York, was made executive secretary.

Following are new CCDA directors: Charles H. Bronson of Lever Brothers Company, New York, and T. C. Dauphine of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

'Beer' Seen as a Cancer Cure, But It Will Have to Be the Kind That Drug Makers Produce

"Beer" may someday be the cure for cancer. Not ordinary beer, that is, but one of the culture filtrates resulting from the manufacture of life-saving drugs against infectious diseases. "Significant anti-cancer activity has been discovered in over 100 of the antibiotic beer materials submitted by the pharmaceutical industry," says the Health News Institute, commenting on a large-scale screening program now under way. "A good many of these beers are already under active fractionation by the pharmaceutical industry," the institute adds.

The screening program, under the direction of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., has had a look at thousands of other compounds in addition to the beers.

Industry Cooperation Given

With the pharmaceutical and chemical industries cooperating, along with academic and research institutions, some 50,000 materials have already been submitted for screening.

The program represents an expanded empiric approach to supplement the basic research approaches in the cancer field, HNI says. The screening program is an exploration of promising chemical, biological and pharmacological leads against animal tumors, and even in human tumors grown in animals. The activity sought is one which causes a tumor to stop growing, or even to waste away.

Since the beginning of the joint program between industry and government in May, 1956, over 20,000 synthetic chemical compounds and over 30,000 antibiotic culture filtrates have been submitted. More than half of the synthetic compounds screened were not originally developed for medicinal purposes.

The program involves testing materials against three types of mouse tumors in accordance with standard procedures set by the National Service Center. It requires 150,000 laboratory animal tests per year, using about 1.5 to 2 million animals. About 1 million of the mice are from highly inbred strains, which has required great expansion of facilities. The total number of mice produced for sale prior to the institution of the screening program was about 300,000 per year. The tests are

—Continued on page 38

VITAMIN FOUNDATION V. P.: Paul J. Cardinal, vice-president in charge of industrial relations for Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., who has been elected a vice-president of the National Vitamin Foundation.

Paint Industry Not Feeling A Recession, Leaders Say

The paint industry is not experiencing a business recession but is enjoying an exceptionally healthy market outlook.

Leaders of the industry's three major segments—distribution, application and manufacturing—reached that conclusion last week at the annual meeting of the Joint Paint Industry Coordinating Committee at the Sheraton Park hotel, Washington.

The conferees, representing the retail Paint and Wall Paper Distributors of America, the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, and the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, announced:

"We have reviewed the state of the paint industry and found that, contrary to reports concerning the general business economy, there has been no recession in our industry, and that a definite increase in the use of paint products is evident."

SOCMA Is Plumping For Rep. Dorn's Bill

In line with strong hints dropped before the house ways and means committee earlier this month (OPD, 3/17/58), Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association has decided to plump for the Dorn foreign trade bill (HR 11250).

A letter urging passage of the measure was sent to Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, ways and means chairman, last week by R. Wolcott Hooker, president of the association.

According to Mr. Hooker, SOCMA favors genuinely reciprocal trade legislation and does not oppose selective tariff-cutting. Hence, he says, the association wants to go on record as supporting the Dorn bill.

"In our opinion," Mr. Hooker's letter

—Continued on page 38

Tariffs, Customs Topics Are on SOCMA Agenda

"Tariffs and Customs Administration as They Affect the Organic Chemical Industry" is a matter the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will take up at a seminar April 7 and 8.

The meeting will be held in the Roosevelt hotel, New York, and will be addressed by a lawyer, custom officials and

—Continued on page 38

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, April 20-26.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton, Palmer House and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 10-13.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 14-15.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 4-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Chemical Progress Week, April 14-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19-21.

Council for Agricultural & Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, April 22-24.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-14.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-8.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 15-16.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual precautionary labeling conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 30; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual convention, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 11-14.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Parenteral Drug Association, Sylvania hotel, Philadelphia, April 18; Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 6.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 20.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, chemical industry medal dinner, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., September 18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, tariff seminar and monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 7-8.

Toilet Goods Association, Charles S. Welch awards luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 22; scientific section, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, June 5; annual convention, Poland Spring hotel, Poland, Me., June 25-29.

Leadership...
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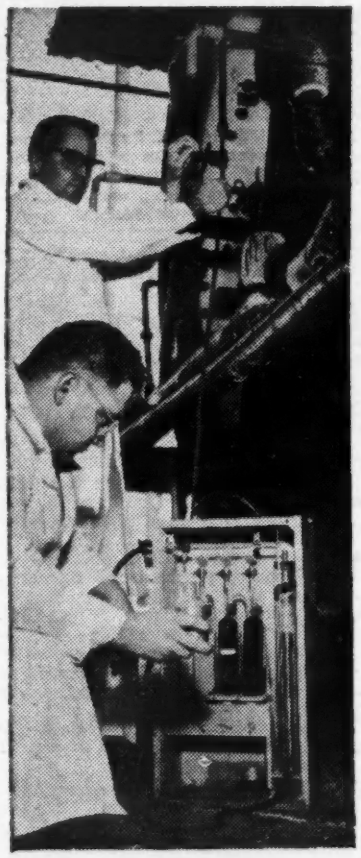

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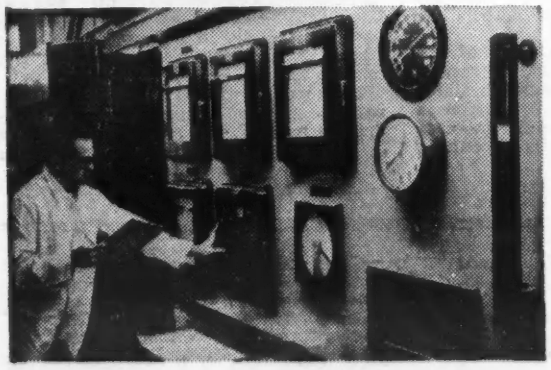

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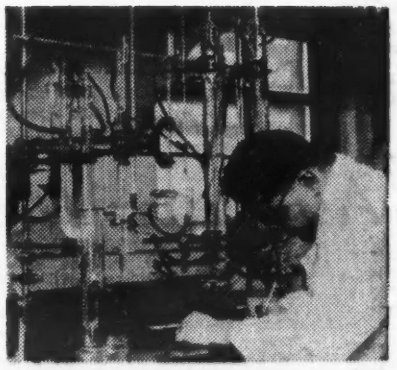

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 28 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., tnn lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller tots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, chys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .11 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., t.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —

Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks frt alld E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt equald ... lb .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb 2.50 - —
di-Alanine dms., works ..... lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light dms. ..... lb 65 .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.23 - 1.25
flake ..... lb. 1.19 - 1.21
tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb 23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. .... gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .90 - —
fib dms. t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb 95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N.C. E of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I &a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.53 - —
55-lb. cbys. 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd .. .. lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.33
USP, sweet, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape cs ..... lb .50 - —
powd., cs ..... lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb .60 - —
powd., kgs ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb .0445- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs. 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l. same basis lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .22 - —
fib dms., contract works lb .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb .19 - —
fib dms. contract, works lb .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .28 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69¼- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½- —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm. 3c. per lb for 10 lb can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l ..... lb .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l ..... lb .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns. c.l ..... lb .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l ..... lb .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l. same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs. c.l. same basis ton 44.00 - —
coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs. t.c.l., works frt equald. 100 lbs 3.95 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37

Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South

Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ... lb 1.57 —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —

Ammonium Benzoate—Asphalt, Gilsonite

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works, lb 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms. works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .3245
Ammonium bromide NF gran. bbls. lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15¼- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.30 - 4.30

Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 6b. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works. lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.72.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $6 ton base price ton.72.00 - —
western bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms., lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .19 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23

Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .08 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 18.00 - 28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb. 18.00 - 28.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib, dms., 100-lbs. lots lb. 16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. exo process, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms. c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms. c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .82 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Anethole, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.70
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, dom., bls lb .80 - .85
Angelica root oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .85 - 1.10
Arabic gum amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts powd. bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —

Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.

Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton.83.56 - 86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

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Asphalt, manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy.	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks, tankwagon refy.	gal.	.09½	—
steam-refd., 50-90 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).			
Atropine, NF, tins	oz.	6.00 - 7.00	
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	4.50 - 5.00	
Avocado oil, cns.	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units		.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units		.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.35	
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.28 - .30	
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms. works	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l. works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms	lb.	.22	—
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs		1.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works, 100 lbs.		6.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd.	lb.	16	—
bbls. l.c.l. t.l. dlvd	lb.	17	—
Barium oxide, grd. dms. c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide dms. frt equald	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75% bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	55.25
paper bgs., ex whse, New York	ton.	79.83	—
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.10	3.05
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.05
West Indian 50-55% cns. dms.	lb.	1.95	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.56	.58
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.60	.62
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Beeswax, refd. USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.73	.75
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.72	.74
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.67	.69
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.66	.68
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	91.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	94.00	—
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse.	ton.	89.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	92.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	.98
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	.36
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech. high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb.		.0075	.008
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb.		.0075	—
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow AAA bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, ton lots	lb.	.48	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.70	
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.96	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns., dms	lb.	.65 - .79	
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.65 - .80	
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½ - .65	
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms	lb.	.75	1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	33.00	-36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots.	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bismuth chloride, tars	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, nks. ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.08	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms	lb.	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb.	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth ammonium citrate, USP, powd., tars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.50	.53
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb.	.48	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	115.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton.	169.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York unit	ton.	6.00	—
high-grade, unground 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.00	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	15½	.35½
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	48	50

Amoco Chemicals

INDOPOL Polybutenes

Applications

- Sealing Compounds
- Caulking Compounds
- Adhesives
- Paper insulated electrical products
- As a dielectric in condensers and capacitors
- Compounding specialized lubricants

Properties

Grade	L-10	L-50	L-100	H-35	H-50	H-100	H-300	H-1500
Average Molecular wt.	300	420	470	660	700	780	940	1,200
Viscosity								
Saybolt seconds @ 100° F.	114	516	1,040	7,900	14,000	44,000	140,000	800,000
@ 210° F.	40.6	66.5	93.8	375	540	1,010	3,000	15,300
Poises @ 77° F.	0.36	2.0	4.8	38	75	200	900	7,000
Gardner-Holdt @ 77° F.	A-1	H	R	Z-2	Z-4	Z-6	Z-9	>Z-10
Viscosity Index	100	105	102	—	—	—	—	—
Weight-Volume								
Specific Gravity, 60/60° F.	0.831	0.847	0.854	0.871	0.878	0.881	0.894	0.910
Pounds/U. S. gallon	6.92	7.04	7.11	7.25	7.31	7.34	7.44	7.58
Color								
NPA or ASTM	2	1	1	1.5	1	1	1	1.5
Flash (Tag), °F.	230	235	245	280	295	360	450	470
Pour Point (ASTM), °F.	−65	−35	−25	0	+5	+20	+35	+65
Iodine No.	53	46	43	36	34	33	32	—
Refractive index (N_D^{20})	1.4655	1.4730	1.4759	1.4860	1.4886	1.4918	1.4955	1.5020

AMOCO CHEMICALS

AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION

910 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 80, Illinois

Blue Dyes—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.40
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 -
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 -
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb. higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher. lb. .18 - .24
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs. c.l., works. ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms. c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., t.t.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 —
cs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .34 .39
ret. dms. c.l. t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb .31 —
ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb .22½ —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .33 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14½ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal .04 —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, terment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade bbls. same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs. l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton.31.00 - —
Flake, conc., 94-97% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran., purit. dms ton 27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs. c.l., works ton.37.80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms. c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .45
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms. lb. .99 - 1.00
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.70 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate, ngs. works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., e.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Campnene 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .50
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 3.00 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.50 - —
Capric acid, CP, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .09½ - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .08¾ - —
Caraway oil, NF, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Carbazole, 97% bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .11½ - —

Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .21 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, to competitive points lb. .07 —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks dlvd. lb. .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. 15¼ —
Tech., consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb 11¾ —
dms. l.c.l. t.t.l. frt alld lb. .14¼ —
tanks frt. alld lb. 10¾ .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms., smaller lots works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A," lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.80 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd lb. 16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.19 - 1.21
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.23 - 1.25
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .24½ - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms. works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram. cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. oz. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein, dom. edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp. acid-precip., grd. Argentine, bgs., c.l. lb. .20 - —
New Zealand lb. .25½ - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .55 Nom.
"B" lb. .53 Nom.
"C" lb. .52 Nom.
Korintje "A" lb. .55 Nom.
"B" lb. .53 Nom.
"C" lb. .52 Nom.
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton.110.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910 - —
tanks lb. .2600 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760 - —
tanks lb. .2460 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33.50 - —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2300 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400 - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼ - —
tanks lb. .20¼ - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550 - —
tanks lb. .2250 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1550 - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19½ - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25½ - —
Celery seed oil, bots. lb. 13.50 -16.00
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595

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Fumaric Acid
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Succinic Acid
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Cellulose Gum—Cyanoacetic Acid

Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb lots or more, lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works ton .26½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
bulk, lump, 25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.74.00 - 79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South ton.66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.70.00 - 84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.20
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100 lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .81 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms, l.t.l., same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms, 500 to 1,500 lbs, same basis, lb 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works dlvd to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms, smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs or more, works, lb 2.25 - —
fib dms, less than 2,000-lbs. same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd E 100% basis lb 81 - —
Powd., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. 80½ - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 37 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 38 - —

Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls. 100 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb 1.23 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c higher); Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½ - —
cbys., works lb. .11¼ - —
Chromium fluoride bbls. works lb .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken bgs lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb .95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .90 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs lb. 1.06 - —
Cinnamon bud oil, bots. lb.36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Extra, bots., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, fine gran., ngs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb. lots 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .68 - .98
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns. lb. .75 - .80
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Civet, artif. bots lb 13.75 15.00
Nat. bots oz 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.ton.10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works, ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 - 36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 - 70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .46 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. .85 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib dms., less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
crude, 65% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
bgs or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —

CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½ - —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½ .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½ .39
tanks, works gal. .16½ 20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton 40.00 - 42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton 40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St Louis lb 4.90 —
Cobalt blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt equald with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .71½ - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .89 - .94
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14⅜ - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .14 - —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l lb. .23 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .22½ - .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .23½ - .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10¾ - .10½
Codeine, NF cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 - 1.50
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb .20 - .22
Blue, bls lb .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 - 35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
Flexible dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs lb. 15¾ - .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .65
Copaiba oil, cns. lb 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .27½ - .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .35¼ - .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3575- .3875
Copper cyanide, tech. dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .634 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .644 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .664 - .684
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .47¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst. dms., works lb. .28½ - .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .41¼ - —
Copper oxide, red 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, lb. .41¼ - —
90% USN Type II bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works, lb. .39¼ - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53½ - .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.20.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.40 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.24.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.25.40 -28.40

Copper, undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.190.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.185.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 9.25 -12.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. 08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13¾ - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1947- .1975
tanks lb. .1747- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼ .20
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs. c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup 42° Be non-ret. dms. c.l. 100 lbs 7.31 —
non-ret dms. t.c.l. 100 lbs 7.46 —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride)
Cortisone acetate USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.65.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12⅞ - —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks lb. .17 - —
Cottonseed oil acids dist. dms lb. 18¾ 19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms, works. lb. 03 03¼
tanks, same basis lb 02¾ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb 85 90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 —
crude soln 80% tanks, works, gal. .226 —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 .44
dms, t.c.l. same basis gal. .53 .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb 1.60 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb 1.30 —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms incl. t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16½ —
non-ret dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 —
non-ret dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61 —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
o-Cresol, 30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
o-Cresol, 29°29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms, c.l. dlvd lb. .52 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 —
tanks, dlvd lb 49 —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.15 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
50 dms. or more, same basis, gal. 1.03½ - —
less than 50 dms. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs or more works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .11 —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .24 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs. works unit-ton 2.85 - —
indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works.ton.75.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton 96.00 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25

Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., works same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech. bags, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
bgs. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms. c.l. works lb. .43 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .48 - .52
tanks works lb .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb No stocks
dust, bgs lb No stocks
E. bgs lb No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb .08½ - .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped bgs lb .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb .12¼ - .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs lb .17¾ - .20
Siam, cs. lb. .34 - .35
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼ - .34
No. 3, bgs. lb No stocks
dust, bgs. lb .17 - .19
seeds, bgs lb No stocks
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD tech. flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms. t.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .22
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .23 - .24
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .23
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .24 - .25
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 23½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb 24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls lb .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags, c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs, c.l., works ton. 60.00 - —
bgs., t.l., works ton. 60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs, c.l. t.l. works ton. 69.12 - —
19% P, paper bags, works Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton. 69.50 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tank cars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bags lb. 8.98 - —
paper bags lb. 9.13 - —
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾- —
Anhyd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb 29½- —
paper bgs. t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .12½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .94 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .94½- .95
tanks, same basis lb. .92 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .70½- —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms. t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms. t.t.l. dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. 12¾ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b. works, frt. allwd E lb. 14½ - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. 19½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb 33½ - —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb 34 - —
tanks, works lb 32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT)
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. 15½ - —
t.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb. 16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 13 - —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb 05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 06 - —
tanks, works lb 03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works lb 54 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 55 - —
tanks, works lb 52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb 34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 31½- —
Dieldrin, dms. frt alld lb 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.95 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate—D.D.V.P.

Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane—D.D.T.

Diethyl Toluamide—D.E.T.

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

Tricresyl Phosphate—T.C.P.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ • —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 • —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • .45
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 • —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .53 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms lb 1.20 • —
Digitoxin, USP bots gram. 4.35 • 4.75
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate dms., ton lots lb. .26 • .28
Diglycolic acid bgs., works lb. .14 • —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0650- .0675
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0650- .0675
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
1,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 • —
tech. dms lb. 1.09 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 • —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 • —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 • —
Nat., bgs. lb. .11½- —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.00 • 4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate cns lb. 4.85 • 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l. dlvd lb 1.225 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.235 • —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.20 • —
70% dms. c.l. dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb 66 • —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb 2.00 • 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.275 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 1.285 • —
tanks works lb 1.25 • —
Dimethyl sulfate 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
55-gal. ret. dms. t.c.l., works lb. .16 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide dms. c.l. works. lb. .16½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41 • —
dms. t.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .31 • —

Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 • —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 • .39
tanks, works lb. .39 • —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.56 • —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 • —
89° C., dms lb. .24 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 • —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 • —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 • —
Refd., 63°C, dms lb. .23 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 • —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt allid lb. .28 • —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .62 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62¼- .63
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .60 • —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .28¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 • —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .63 • —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .79 • —
tankcars, works gal. .42 • —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 • —
tanks, works, south gal. .55 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 • —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt, alld lb. .55 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .17¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. allid. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 1.45 • —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. allid lb. .64 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. allid lb. .65 • —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.l. US ports ex dock ton. 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 • —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms. c.l., works, 100% basis lb 1.00 • —
dms. t.c.l., works 100% basis lb 1.05 • —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 • —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .15 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 15.65 17.60
Yellow, FD&C No. 1 cns lb 9.15 11.05
No. 5 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 4 lb 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb 5.25 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 18 lb 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.10 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 10.95
No. 8 lb 10.50 10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .88 • —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. 1.29 • —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 • —
38 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 • —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 • —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 • —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 • —
151 Orange AD lb. .72 • —
161 Orange lb. .94 • —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 • —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 • —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 • —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 • —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 • —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 • —
208 Fast blue SR lb 1.30 • —
216 Chrome red B lb 1.09 • —
234 Brown Y lb 1.27 • —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb 1.37 • —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb 1.91 • —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 • —
299 Black F, conc lb 2.19 • —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 • —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 • —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 • —
365 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 • —
382 Scarlet B lb 2.60 • —
401 Diazo black BHD lb .93 • —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 • —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 • —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 • —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 • —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 • —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 • —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 • —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 • —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 • —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.33 • —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 • —
655 Yellow GX lb. 2.64 • —
657 Malachite green V crystals lb. 2.73 • —
662 Brilliant green G lb 3.62 • —
667 Milling green 6B conc lb. 4.78 • —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 • —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 • —
696 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 • —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 • —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 • —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 • —
841 Safranine GF extra, conc lb. 4.11 • —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 • —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 • —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 • —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 • —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 • —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 • —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 • —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 • —
dms. dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb 2.29 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb 4.60 • —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 • —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 • —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 • —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 3.62 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb 2.48 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.70 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.50 • —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC lb 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN lb 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG lb 1.32 • —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 • —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb. drms., dlvd No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb. 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb 5.87 • —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 • —
Spirit brown ZG lb 5.30 • —
Spirit red B, conc lb 6.41 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.27 • 1.29
Tanners, bbls lb .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles lb .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech. dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 • —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 • .72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 • .75
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .62 • .72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 • —
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots., 100 gram lots gram. .60 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns lb. 6.00 • 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots oz. 67.75 • —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 • —

Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 83-88%, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd. lb. .13 • —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., t.t.l. dlvd lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies. gal. 20.58 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal. 20.42 —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .68 .74
tanks same basis gal. .47 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies. gal. 21.70 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal. 21.54 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 • —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .43 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. allid. E lb. .41 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 • 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 .22
dms., works lb. .18 .20
tanks, works lb. 10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 • —
½-lb cns lb 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns lb 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. allid. E lb. .52½- —
dms., t.t.l. same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. t.c. dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 • —
dms., t.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 • 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. allid. lb. .57 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. allid. lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, refy gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —

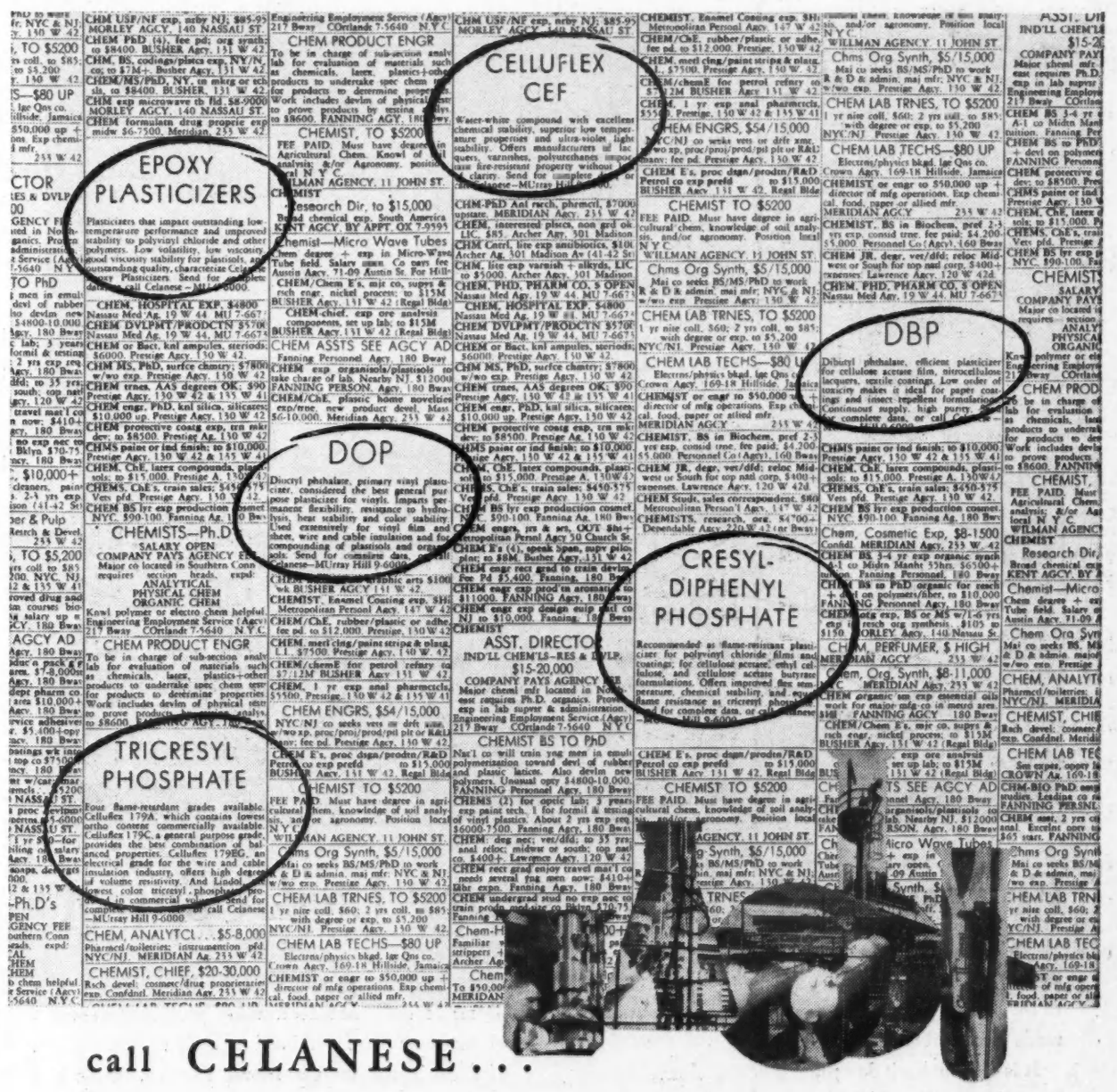
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17	- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.29	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	- —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. dlvd. E.	lb	21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb	24½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb	15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)			
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb	.42	- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis.	lb	.43	- —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb	.40	- —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb fib dms. 500-lb lots and over	lb	6.40	—
100-lb fib dms. smaller lots	lb	6.65	6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Eucalyptus oil NF rectified 70-80% dms	lb.	.67	- .80
NF, rectified 80-90% dms	lb.	.88	.95
Eugenol, USP, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.20
Euphorbia herb bls	lb	.15	.17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works	lb	2.10	- —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	- —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher			
Fennel oil, sweet, USP cns	lb.	2.75	- 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.15	- —
French, light, bgs.	lb.	.22	- —
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Yugoslav, light, bgs.	lb.	.23	- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08	- —
Ferric acetate, liq. 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	- —
USP IX, djns	lb.	.17	- —
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	- —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.50	- —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.25	- 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		5.75	7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.25	- 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. 100 lbs.		3.75	- —
USP, cryst. dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.86	- —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms	lt.	3.45	- —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.28¼	- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.89	- .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).			
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs	lb.	.64	- .67
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble powd. gran., pearls, dms. 10,000-lb lots	lb.	.40½	- —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.36½	- —
Ferric stearate dms. c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.39	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.40	- .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.25	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	36.25	-42.25
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	33.25	- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.65	- .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.66	- .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.27½	- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.32½	- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms	lb.	.27½	- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms.	lb.	.96	- —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.50	- —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs.		3.35	- 4.25
bbls. c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	27.00	- —
USP, cryst., bbls., cns	lb.	.09½	.10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls.	gal.	32.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.75	- 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns	lb.	4.80	- —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1450	-.1500
Kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1680	-.1730
Light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1300	-.1350
tanks	lb.	.1150	—
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.14	- —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15½	- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	133.00	-135.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	129.00	-131.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)			
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more	gram	.70	- —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more	kilo.	62.00	- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, uninhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0715	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	0450	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420	—
Formic acid, 85% cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1570	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	-.1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	-.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb	.80	- .81
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., lll mines,	ton.	19.00	- —
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis.	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	- —
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh bgs. c.l. same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship point	ton	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid tech bgs dms. c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.27¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver			
Furfural, dms c.l., works	lb	.3	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	14	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb	12	- —
tanks, dlvd W	lb	13	- —
Furfuryl alcohol cns. works	lb	29	- —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb	20	- —
dms., c.l., Newark, N J	lb	21½	- —
dms., l.c.l. Memphis, Tenn	lb	21	- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N J	lb	22½	- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn	lb	184	- —
Fusel oil, refd. dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	18	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	19	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb	15½	- —
Fustic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	47½	- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb	45½	- —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	43½	- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	22½	- —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb	21½	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	19	- —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb	.45	- —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls. smaller lots	lb	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.78	—
bbls. smaller lots	lb	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt alld	lb	1.50	—
Paste, bbls. frt alld	lb	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)			
Garlic oil, dom., bots	oz.	5.55	- 6.05
Imp., bots.	oz.	4.10	- 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil)			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test bbls. c.l	lb	53	- —
150 AOAC test bbls. c.l	lb	65	- —
200 AOAC test bbls. c.l	lb	72	- —
225 AOAC test bbls. c.l	lb	75	- —
275 AOAC test bbls. c.l	lb	82	- —
Geisemium root, bls.	lb	26	- —
Gentian root, bls.	lb	23	- —
Grd., bbls., bxs	lb	27	- —
Powd. bbls bxs	lb	27	- —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	2.70	- 3.00
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.40	- 2.70
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	14.50	-16.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	15.50	-16.50
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.40	- 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots	lb.	13.00	-18.50
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots	lb.	5.75	6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	14.75	—
Ginger root, African bls.	lb.	.19	- —
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.13¾	- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs	lb.	.57	- —
Nigerian split, bgs	lb.	.16	- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate)			
Gluconic acid tech. 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
dms l.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	20½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs c.l. dlvd.	lb	15	- —
131 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
191 jellygrams, bgs c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
222 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis	lb	.22	—
45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —



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Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c higher		
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.26 - —
237-266 bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb	.28 - —
267-298 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.		
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb	2.00 - —
fib dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb	2.05 - —
l-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.60 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.16½- —
Soapiye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.15 - —
Imp., nat., soapiye, 80%, c.i.f	lb.	.14 Nom.

Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½- —
96%, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	.29 - —
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 - —
Glycerine syn. dms. c.l., dlvd	lb	.29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).		
Glycerol (see Glycerine).		
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).		
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb	.20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bbls.	lb	4.10 —
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	1.90 - 2.50
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 80-90%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 - .24½

Graphite, amorph., cryst., 85-97%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse	lb.	.20 - .21½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¾- .09
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07¾- .07½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾- —
dms., l.c.l	lb	.20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10 2.15
NF, liq., chys., dms	lb	2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	.85 - 1.50
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.38 - .43
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39 - .44
Tech. grade bgs.	lb.	.20 - .35

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton	20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton	20.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton	17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton	55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse	ton	60.00 62.00

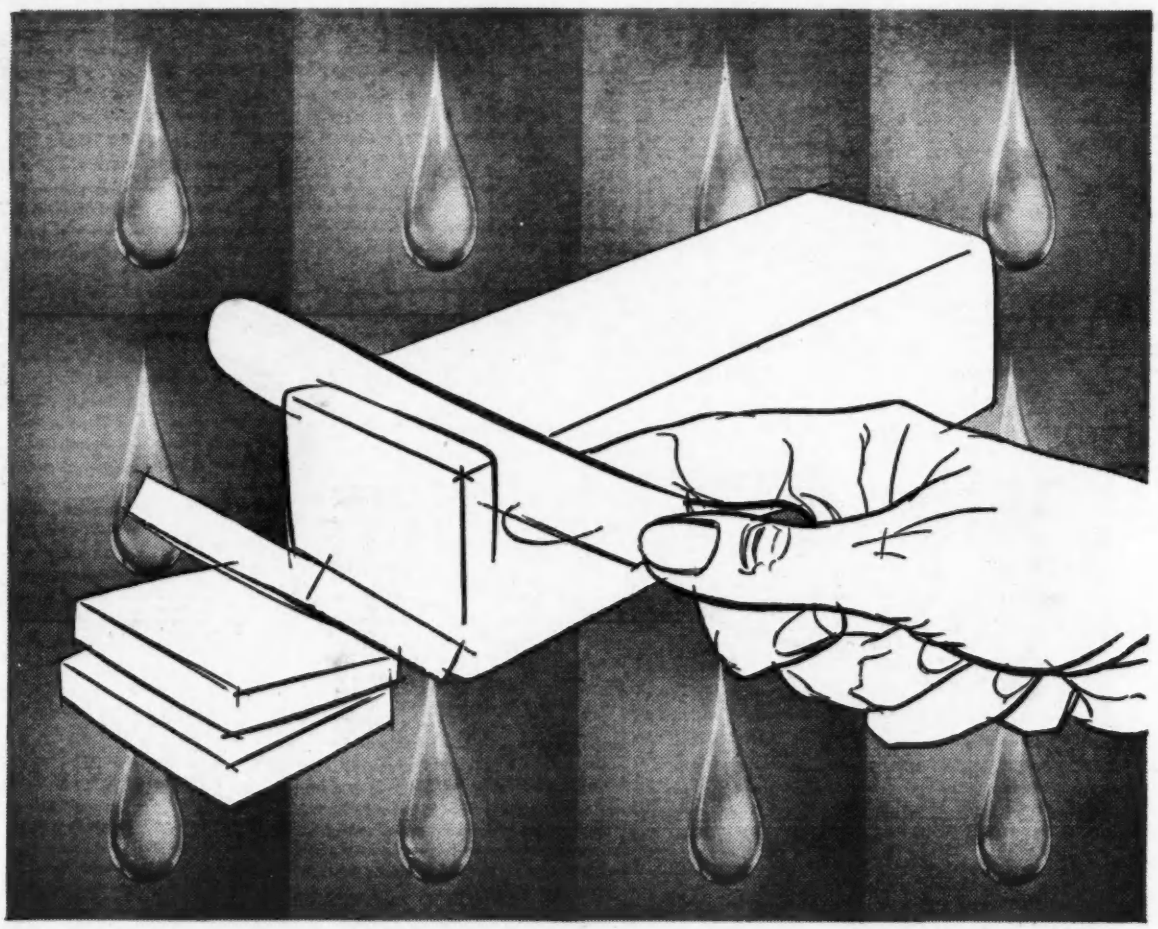
H

H acid, dry, bbls. c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	90 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb	1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome yellow, CP	lb.	2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls	lb.	2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	.21 —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb	2.65 3.00
Hellebore root, dom, green bls	lb	.70 .75
Helonias root, bls	lb	1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.47 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb	.43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39 - —
No. 5, bbls. l.c.l	lb	.37 - —
Paste, No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35 .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal	.20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb	8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York		
Fords N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, Borger Tex	gal.	.17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms. c.l. works	lb.	.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½- —
dms, l.c.l. works	lb.	.76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	6.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys	lb.	2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys	lb.	2.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd	lb.	.27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)		
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90 3.00
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00 —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald	ton.	30.00 —
22°, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs.		3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00 —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works.	lb.	.15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	3.20 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	3.20 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots	lb.	.40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)		
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd.,	100 lbs.	20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	21.00 - —
20-gal. dms. l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $3.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.



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It is difficult to sit down to a meal that doesn't utilize Glycerine in some shape or form.

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Glycerine's usefulness continues to grow. Stable in price, dependable in supply, Glycerine offers an unique balance of properties. We'd like to send you our 18-page booklet: "Glycerine Properties and Uses." Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

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HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY

SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY

NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY

TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

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Glycerine

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SOLVENT • LUBRICANT

SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT

ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms. fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
50-lb. cyls. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. l.c., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide liq. 98%, tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd E	lb.	.30½	.32½
cyls., dlvd W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrogen peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd.	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.1800	—
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms	lb.	1.03	1.06
Tech. dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms. Philadelphia and Chicago.	lb.	.11	—
tanks Belle W Va	lb	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	4.90	5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide bots	oz	6.00	7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots	oz	6.00	6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	—
Liq., No 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.27	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	.85	—
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis	lb.	.75	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. jars	lb.	.75	.95
Indigo (see Dyes, ecaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.)			
Indol, CP bots	lb	16.00	18.25
Inositol, bots, dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms. dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	.95	—
Resub. USP dms. jars	lb	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin USP dms	lb	5.90	—
Iodoform NF dms. kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns	lb	4.65	4.70
b-Ionone, cns	lb	4.80	4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	9.50	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	10.50	—
Irish moss bleached prime, bls	lb	.28	.34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.52	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls. smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54	—
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis.	lb.	.49	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.50	—
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	—
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Wyo. Utah Col. and Nev	Pacific Coast	Ariz.,	Mon.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾	—
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.14¼	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.023	.024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
Other shades, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.60	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.51	.56
Isobornyl formate, dms	lb.	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms	lb.	1.23	1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
Solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.55	3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l. dlvd E.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95% c.l. dms., dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99% dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N (3-chloropheny!) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.70	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di or Tri)			
Isopropyl-N phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline dms. works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.55	—
Tech. fib. dms., c.l. works	lb	.44	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb	2.45	—
Powd. bbls. same basis	lb	2.50	2.85
Jalap root NF, bls	lb	.90	Nom
powd bbls. bxs	lb	1.15	Nom
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.30	.31
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Juniper berry oil, bots	lb.	2.90	3.10
Twice rectified bots	lb	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar NF dms	lb	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil NF (see Juniper tar)			
Juniper wood oil, tech. ens	lb	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd fib dms	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal fib dms	lb.	15½	17½
Karaya gum No 1 NF powd. bbls	lb.	.40	.50
No 2, powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.38
No 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.30	.33
Koch acid, bbls. frt alld., 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
tanks east coast N J. N Y.	gal.	.20	—
Benzene type tanks group 3	gal.	.1550	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.1432½	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1788	.2100
bbls. dms. 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1838	.2150
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1888	.2200
bbls. dms. 1 to 4 frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938	.2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3038	.3600
bbls. dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3088	.3650
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb.	.3138	.3700
bbls. dms. 1 to 4. frt. equald.	lb.	.3188	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 80%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100	—
bbls. 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2250	—
80%, bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.3600	—
bbls. 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750	—
Lactic acid, tech. 22% bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.30	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	12.35
USP, 85%, cyls	lb.	.85	.88

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SANITIZING CLEANERS

GERMICIDAL RINSES

GERMICIDAL CLEANERS

DETERGENT SANITIZERS

STERILIZING AGENTS

ANTARA gaf

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs. 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½ - —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .15½ - —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
USP fib dms. 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
fib. dms. 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾ - —
USP lactose in bgs. ½c to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
l.t.l., bgs., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¼
Lady's slipper root, bls lb 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l. works lb .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .30
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous dms. works lb .23 .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .12¼ - —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb .20 —
Laurel leaf oil dms. cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb .09 - —
Laurie acid, 90%, dms. lb. .30 - .32½
tanks lb. .27½ - —
Lauryl alcohol, bets lb. 3.00 - 3.50

n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½ - —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .80 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 .80
Ord., bls lb. .35 - .45
Select, bls lb. 1.10 —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb 2.50 5.00
38-40% ester, cns. lb. 7.50 - 8.75
40-42% ester, cns. lb 9.75 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb 2.00 —
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .24½ - —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½ - —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½ - —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½ - —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 80 lbs. or more lb. .27½ - —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¼ - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½ - —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V fars lb 1.85 - —
Lead linoleate, fused 28% Pb, dms. lb. .30 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —

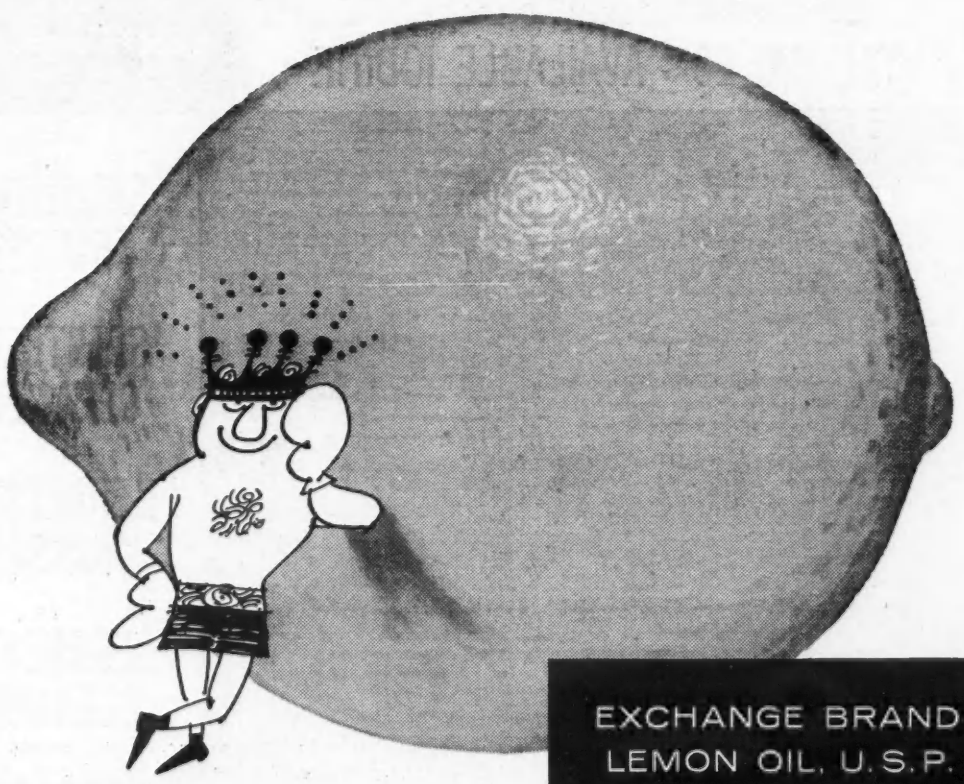
Lead, monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .142 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¾ - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .36¾ - —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¾ - .34½
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15¼ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis, lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip., 33% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼ - —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works lb. .48 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 10% Pb, dms lb. .12 - —
24% Pb, dms lb. .18½ - —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23¼ - —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .19
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .19
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 4% dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots lb. 22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Messina, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.85
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -13.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. lb. .10 - .13
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt. ton 21.30 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l. same basis ton 24.40 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 27.60 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 0.25 - 0.80
West Indian, cns lb. 0.25 - 0.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots lb. 62.00 —
expressed lb. 82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 4.35 - 4.45
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 3.12 - —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 96-97%, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb. 5.20 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.80 5.80
Synthetic, dms., works lb. 3.12 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.65 - 1.82
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms. frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton 55.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton 51.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms. c.l., New York lb. .1780- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1890- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1430- —
tanks, New York lb. .1580- —
tankwagen, New York lb. .1620- .1630
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .2090- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2380- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb. .06 - .06¼
Litharge, coml. powd., bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb 2.60 —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.29½ - —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb 1.30 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½ - —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½ - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb 2.23½ - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Lithium sulfate, dms. 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08⅜ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .09⅛ - —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. .37 50 -38 50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
Solid No. 1 boxes, c.l. lb .35 - —
Lycopodium cs. lb. 6.00 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms lb 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs lb. 12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls lb. 2.40 - —
Siauw No. 2, whole, bls lb. 2.20 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns. dms. lb. 13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech, bgs., ctns. frt. equald lb. .25¾ 26⅛
Tech. syn. rubber grade, light, bgs. c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾ 30⅛
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb. .29¾ —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½ —
USP, light bgs lb. .36½ .37⅛
heavy fib. dms. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 22.50 —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton 46.00 —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars lb 95 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½ —
bgs. t.l. frt. equald lb .11 —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald lb 12½ 13⅛

How does one lemon oil become the unchallenged champion?



It must start with the correct varieties of lemon (California Lisbons, Eurekas and Villa Francos) for prized bouquet and character.

It must all be cold pressed from the peel to capture the superb true lemon flavor.

It must be bulk-blended from the correct proportions of oils from coastal and desert grown lemons.

It must be delivered unaltered to the buyer.

All of these things the Sunkist Growers do with the benefit of the greatest source of fruit, ultra-modern equipment and years of skill...to make Exchange Brand Lemon Oil the world's best.

Now you have the convenience of two types blended to specific needs. Both come to you in containers sealed with tamper-proof tabs stamped "Exchange."

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Sunkist Growers, Products Department.

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½ - .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 82% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs. c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate dms. lb. 1.42 —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½ - .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Magnesium peroxide 15% dms., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 —
Magnesium silicate (see talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ .12
Magnesium sulfate tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs. l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP fib. dms. 5,000-lb lots lb .38 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots lb .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb higher.
Malachite green straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l. works lb. .90 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .92 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst. powd., dms lb. .37¼ - —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾ - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher
Malic acid tech. dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb lots. lb. 2.35 - —
d.ns. smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .55 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate tech. fib dms. lb. 23½ - —
Manganese carbonate, bbls. works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross tor net, works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices tor manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganous gluconate dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite NF dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ - —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l. dlvd E lb. .34 - —
dms. ton lots dlvd E lb. .36 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd. E lb .38 - —
Manganese naphthanate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼ - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E ton.97.50 - —
bgs. c.l. dlvd S.E ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6% dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E African, 38% tannin bgs. c.l. ex dock. ton.64.00 -65.00
South American 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton.47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .17¾ - .21
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼ - .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .044 .05
Menhaden oil crude tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ - .08½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.75 - 5.90
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.96 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.93 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.16 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.235.00 -237.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16 —
tanks, dlvd. lb 12½ —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb 57 75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98½% dms., truckloads, works lb 47 —
dms., smaller lots works lb 47½ .80
tanks, works lb 45 —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. 85 —
Syn. zone 1 dms. c.l. or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. 48½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works gal. 55½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. 35½ - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. 32½ - —
Zone 1, tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½ - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l. works gal. .58½ - —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .38½ - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .35½ - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif. Idaho. Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib dms. frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade 98%, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. frt alld lb 61 .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb, .23½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla.; S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt alld gal. 62½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .51 —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont. N Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .39 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 40 —
tanks, dlvd lb .37 —
Methyl alcohol (see MethanoD
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. 14½ —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol)
Methylamyl ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns. dms lb. .65 .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices 40 to 375-lb cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs. 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet. M.C P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methyl Cellulose—Orange Peel

Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride. indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate 5lb dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. dlvd N of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet toner dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph, 1¢c. higher; Pacific coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib dms., 100-lb. lots frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., t.l.l., works lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacquer, bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. .08¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E.lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss ½c. higher; W of Rockies 1c. higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades tankcars, works lb. .11 - .13
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Mineral oil, white, tech. 50-63 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 - —
135-136 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .53 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 145-158 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .59 - —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .61 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy gal. .63 - —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 - —
tanks, Berger, Tex gal. .25 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia gal. .32 - —
Newark gal. .29 - —
New York, dlvd gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 - —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 - —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14 - —
tanks, New York gal. .18 - —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. 48 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.39 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb 1.20 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethyiorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis. lb. .29 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd lb. 1.07 - —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, dom., refd. bgs lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 4-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns oz 9.95 - 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns oz 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb lots lb 5.35 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 5.45 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .09½- —
Montana, yellow, Oriental, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Montana, bgs., No. 1 lb. .09¼- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom
Myristic acid, dms. lb. .23 - .25½
tanks lb. .22¾- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 52.00 - 53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 59.00 - 60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 - 74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .85

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., tankwagon Boston. gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .033 - .05
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphth.)l-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 550.00 - 575.00
Spanish, bots lb. 70.00 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 - .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .73 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .84 - —
Green, bbls lb. .85 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Niketh amide, chys lb. 7.50 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys. l.c.l. works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys. l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 - .30½
5-pt. bots. extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .35
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs. lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld lb. .442 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzole acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
18-20 cps. bbls., c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb .26 27
Nitroethane dms., c.l. dlvd E lb .24 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb .24¾ - —
tanks dlvd E lb .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks dlvd E. lb. .22½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
For shipments to western states add 2c. to above schedule.
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs. lb. 1.85 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.95 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms lb. 13.00 - 14.00
USP dist. West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Nux vomica bls lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .24½- —
tanks, works lb .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .19¾- .22¼
tanks lb. .17¼- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .18¾- .19
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14½ Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid gal. 2.45 - 2.55
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 19.45
USP, gran, cns. oz. 21.65 21.90
powd., cns oz. 21.65 21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Messina, cns lb 2.85 2.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless bots lb. 65.00 120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .90 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .19
Sweet, dist., cns., dms. lb. .95 - —

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid. (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No 1, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Extract liq., No 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .87 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .18½ —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works .. lb. .18¾ —
bbls., smaller lots, works .. lb. .19¾ —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, 6b. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .14½ - .15½
tanks ..... lb. .12¼ - —
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms. ..... lb. .15¾ - .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾ .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Papain, African, bots. ..... lb. No prices.
Ceylon, bots. ..... lb. No prices.
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - —
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .46
Yugoslavian, bgs ..... lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710 —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815 —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815 —
130°-132°F, ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815 —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815 —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815 —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .11¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l., ... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½ - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¼ - —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ..ton 65.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17¼ - —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .22½ - .23
tanks ..... lb. .20½ - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0675 - .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0675 - .0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0775 - .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½ - .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30½ - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks f.ex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .26½ - —
Lampong black, bgs. ..... lb. .26½ - —
Sarawak black, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs ..... lb. .28 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .28 - —
Funtuas, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .42 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .39 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .83 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¼ - —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05½ - —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy ... lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½ - —
lily white, dms., c.l., refy ..... lb. .08½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .10½ - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .05⅞ - —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .06¾ - —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .04½ - —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 16½ 18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½ - .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb 3.25 - —

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AP-58-6

Phenobarbital-Sodium—Red Oil

Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
85-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.33 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, coln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb lots dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
cms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms., frt' alld. lb. 1.65 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .76½- —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. smaller lots. dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 5.11 - —
68-70% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.51 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.16 - —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.16 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.16 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.57 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow) solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphoric pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ -
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb 22 - —
tanks, same basis lb 20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis lb 3.43 - —
Resinated, bbls. same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.69 - —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.95 - —
Resinated bbls. lb 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms. c.l. works. lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb. .83 - —
Tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots ox. 4.75 - 5.30
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, ox. 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .63 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms. t.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York lb. .178 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pinewood oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, t.c.l., works, south gal. 1.25 - —
dms incl. t.c.l. ex whse., New York gal. 1.38½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works gal. 1.12 - —
dms. incl. t.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.23½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 1.24 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.22 - —
Piperidine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.10 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd. E lb 4.50 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd E lb 3.70 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works lb. 69.00 - 75.00
Pleurisy root bls. lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 - 16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms. 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Pontianak copal gum chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Danish lb. .25 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. No Stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18½ - 19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
Powd. dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.0% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .43 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works lb. .453 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .468 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .53 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .25 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .53½- .56
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .38 - .38½
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price ton. 26.25 - 26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price ton. 27.45 - 27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
bgs. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .746 - .818
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd. dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst, (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No Prices
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No Prices
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 75.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04½
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03½- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (3 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 8.83
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms lb 3.50 —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 3o% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .108718- —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - 31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms., lb. .17½- .18
tanks lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Tri-Sure Plant at Sao Bernardo Do Campo, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil

Tri-Sure® Plant in Brazil gives South American shippers the security of *Tri-Sure*® *Closures on drums and pails*

The modern Tri-Sure* plant in Sao Paulo, Brazil, brings to petroleum, chemical, food and other shippers in drums and pails the advantages of Tri-Sure protection.

The plant is now producing Tri-Sure Flanges, Steel Plugs, Zinc Plugs, Tab-Seals, flange insertion dies and tools for drum closures, Tri-Sure Straight Reversible Spout Assemblies for pails, and dies for 55MM openings in light containers.

Ideally located for sales-engineering service to Tri-Sure closure users, the Sao Paulo plant has become a strong link in "Tri-Sure the World Over," teaming up with nine other Tri-Sure plants and affiliates in providing *quality protection* **for** *quality products.*

Wherever your plant is located, there is a Tri-Sure plant to serve you. And wherever your products are shipped, there are Tri-Sure Closures that will exactly meet their needs. Send for full details on the complete Tri-Sure line.

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CLOSURES

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL. · LINDEN, N. J. · NILES, OHIO

Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Bernardo Do Campo, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil
American Flange & Manufacturing Co. Inc., Villawood, N. S. W., Australia
Compañia Mexicana Tri-Sure S/A, Naucalpan, E. de Mexico, Mexico
B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S. W. I, London, England

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red, saunders, NF powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. ..... gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works frt. equald ... lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis .... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms works .... lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms. works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF, dms. lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated PTMA works kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 33.00 - -39.00
Synthetic ..... lb. 15.00 - -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin USP tb dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified., dms., l.c.l. Tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.50
Spanish, tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .90

Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots .... lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .178¾- .183¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .158¾- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins .. lb. 36.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs ..... lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots ..... lb. 25.00 - 32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .08¼- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Salicylic acid, sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .... lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd .. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. fb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. ...100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. ...100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .68
Powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .75 - .76

Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.75 - 12.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .65
Savin oil, USP, cns. ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - 15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.65 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .14 - —
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Indian nat., bgs lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs .. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan hulled shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .48 - —
bbls, 1,500-lb lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500 lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls, 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No 1 bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 41
lemon No. 2, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .37 —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg lots .. lb. .34 .35
TN, bgs. 10-bg lots ..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works .. gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works .... lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse. ton. 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works .... ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works .... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .. Troy oz. .88⅝- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .89½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .90 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .91 - —
Silver nitrate, CP., cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots .. oz. .63¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½- —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ..... lb. 65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 1.60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.72
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.55 —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal. conc. bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works .. lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works .... lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works, lb. .17½- —
less than ton lots, works .... lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots ..... kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots ..... kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots ..... kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. .45 - —

Where we stand in the fight against CANCER ...and why your dollars are urgently needed now!

DECISIVE PROGRESS has been made in the fight against cancer in the last decade. Today one in every three persons who have cancer is saved. A few years ago it was only one in four.

Still more lives can be saved with what doctors know *now*, if all adults will have a health checkup every year. Many cancers are curable if discovered early and treated promptly.

The major hope for the future conquest of cancer lies in research. About twenty million Americans living today are marked for death from cancer unless research finds new means of curing the disease, or preventing its onset.

What new knowledge has been won to brighten cancer's darkness? High on the list is the discovery of chemicals which cause some cancers to shrink . . . and put victims of this disease back on their feet for a time. There are sound, scientific reasons to believe that more effective chemicals will come which may possibly *cure* one or more forms of cancer.

Equally remarkable are the advances in surgery for cancer . . . permitting wider removal of malignant growths with less risk to patients and far greater chances to control the disease.

The scoreboard of cancer progress also includes methods for treating some cancers with hormones, which prolong the active, useful lives of many patients . . . tests for early diagnosis of some common forms of cancer . . . development of X rays with power undreamed of 10 years ago . . . incredibly delicate techniques by which the living chemistry of a single body cell can be studied.

Immense new research projects are under way and might be expanded to answer such questions as:

Are the tiny organisms called viruses significant factors in the cause of cancer in man, as they are in some cancers in animals? Why do cancers grow rapidly in some patients, slowly in others? If some people are immune or more immune to cancer than others, how can that immunity be strengthened? What elements in our environment may be causing cancer?

Important findings must be moved from the laboratory table to the hospital bed. The step from test tube to patient is difficult, time-consuming and costly. As research goes forward, and new leads open up, more and more work will be done directly with patients with cancer. Thus, research costs will snowball as science continues to press towards its goal.

Your support of the American Cancer Society's Crusade has already brought significant gains in the control of cancer. More lie ahead . . . will you make them possible? Let your dollars work for you and for your children and for their children.

Send your check today to "Cancer," in care of your local post office.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Fight CANCER with a checkup and a check

Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
obls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate monohydrated, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .09½ - 10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)
Sodium chloride USP gran. bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chloroacetate tech., dms., c.l. works lb .27 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .28 - —
Sodium chlorite tech. dms., c.l. works lb. .34 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 —
dms. smaller lots works lb. 70 .73
Sodium chromate, anhyd. fib dms., c.l. t.l. works lb .14¾ —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works lb 15¼ 16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs. l.c.l. lb 1065 1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. dms lb .62 —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. 26½ 27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb 29½ 30½
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Sodium cyanate dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. 90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l or 20,000-lb lots lb. 193 —
dms. over 1,000-lb. lots lb .203 —
dms. 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots. lb. 213 —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. 15 —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. 15¾ —
Anhyd. dms. c.l., works lb .18 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 18¾ —
Sodium ferrocyanide bgs. 10-ton lots lb. 13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. 14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97% fib. dms., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms. l.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. ... lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. ..... lb. .37¾- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works. lb. 1.90 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic)
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.45 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea. cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms. works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .19 —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, divd ..... lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ... ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton.155.00 - —
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton.273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld. lb. .93 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, f.t. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.45.25 - —

Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bags., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ... ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .27½ .34
Pellets, bgs. c.l., same basis lb 26 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 27½ .34
Powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .25 - —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 26½ .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min truckloads, ¼c. per lb over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb 19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 21 - —
Sodium peroxide dms. c.l., t.l., divd. E. of Miss lb. 20½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 21 .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .50 - .51
NF, powd., dms. ..... lb. .53 - .54

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71

Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more ..... lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., divd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., divd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
divd. zone 3 ..... 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
divd. Zone 4 ..... 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N H and Vt. in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98°, N D., Okla., S D., Tex. W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, (sq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 1.20 —

Adding up the reasons brings you right to COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN SODA ASH

3 **plants** at Barberton, Ohio . . . Corpus Christi, Texas . . . and very soon Bartlett, California, too . . . assure you prompt deliveries dovetailed to your production schedules. Water shipment is available from Corpus Christi, for customers who can advantageously accept.

2 **processes** give you important added choices in selecting the product best suited to your particular needs. Ammonia Soda process soda ash is available from Barberton and Corpus Christi, while the new Bartlett plant offers soda ash made from a natural soda source with abundant reserves.

1 **quality** to meet any customer specification, consistent with the highest standards of the industry.

14 **sources** for experienced, creative service and assistance are just as near as your telephone. Contact any of the fourteen Columbia-Southern District Sales Offices for prompt and helpful information.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION — A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania • DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York • St. Louis Minneapolis • New Orleans • Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia • San Francisco • IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited

Sodium Silicate—Styrax

Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.s., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .596 - .658
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb .22½- —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l. works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb .17½- .18
gran. fib dms lb .17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton 130.00 - —

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., e.s. works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetrahorate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms., c.l. works frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .37½- —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 80%, 100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¼c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -10.10
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas. gal. .32 - —
324°-349°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —

Solvent naphtha, petroleums, aromatic 334°-392°F. b.r., 19°c. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .25 - —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas. gal. .32 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F b.r. 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F b.r. 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib dms., smaller lots works lb. .37 .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms. 20,000-lb lots works lb .33 —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib dms., smaller lots works lb. .38 .40
Sorbitol, cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms. ton lots works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb 23¼ —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms. ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
dms. smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks works lb .15 —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 57.00 -57.50
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .10¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾- —
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1553- .1588
tanks lb. .1353- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1503- .1538
tanks lb. .1303- —
salad, dms. lb. .15¾- .15¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist. dms. lb. .19 .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼ - —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb 05 .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb .23 - —
Mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb 066 —
Sparteine sulfate cns oz 80 .90
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb 75 —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
Sperm oil bleached winter, 45 dms lb 1825- 1850
tanks lb 1650- —
Nat. winter 45° dms lb 1725- 1750
tanks lb 1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks cs lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs lb. .32 .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works lb 01¾ —
Powd., super, bgs. c.l. works. lb 05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 05½ —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white bls lb .16 18
White powd bbls, bxs lb 17 .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .757 - .767
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.01½- 1.02½
Stannous chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .952 - 1.446
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .82½- .83¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.009 - 1.029
Starch corn pearl paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch potato dom. (Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse. New York lb. .08¼ 09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse lb. .14 .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb .08½ 09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb 60 61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs lb. .17 - .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more works. lb. .35 - —
dms. 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium sulfate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40

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Perfect for laundry...metal cleaning...other industrial detergent compounding. Combines perfectly with other alkalis, phosphates, soaps and synthetics.

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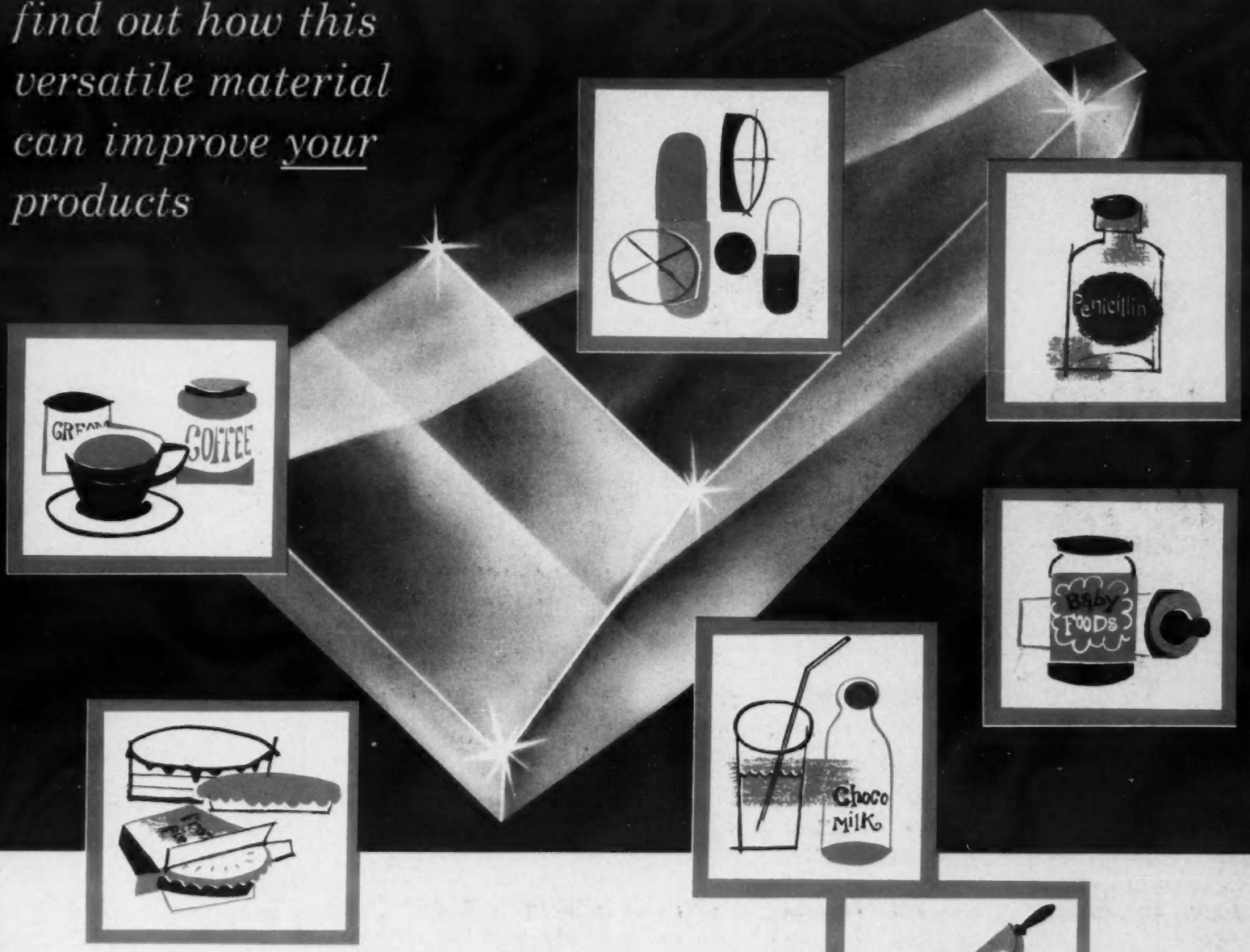

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Appleton, Wisconsin

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5 *grades*

10 *basic granulations**

(*custom granulations, too!)

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CRUDE MILK SUGAR **LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE**

UNIFORMLY HIGH QUALITY—You can depend on Western and McKesson to supply Lactose in the grade, the granulation *AND* the high quality you want. The world's largest producer of Lactose, Western maintains rigid production control standards that insure a product whose quality and purity never vary.

And Western has pioneered the development of new processing techniques for milk derivatives. For example, Western's exclusive spray-drying equipment insures maximum particle uniformity...and better results for you as a user of Lactose.

Through Western and McKesson you are always assured of prompt delivery from conveniently located manufacturing and warehouse facilities. Mixed carload shipments, if you prefer. Guaranteed year-around supply insures no seasonal shortages or shipping delays.

REMARKABLE PROPERTIES OF LACTOSE

- **Lactose is a mild, almost tasteless triturate for patent drugs**
- **Lactose is an excellent filler and excipient for compressed tablets and hypodermics**
- **Lactose is slow fermenting—incurs a nutritional stress on molds that promotes maximum yields of penicillin**
- **Lactose is a flavor and pigment absorbent—absorbs essential oils better than other sugars**
- **Lactose is free-flowing—will not cake**
- **Lactose furnishes low sweetening power—1/6 to 1/3 as much as other sugars**
- **Lactose enhances flavors—an exceptional flavor-holder and carrier**
- **Lactose is not fermented by baker's yeast—tenderizes bake goods, improves caramelization**

Above are only a few of the characteristics that make the use of Lactose (milk sugar) more profitable for food and drug manufacturers. If you are wondering how it can help you, get in touch with us. We'll be happy to work with you.

World-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

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Appleton, Wisconsin

FOREMOST lactose

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San Diego, California
Sioux City, Iowa
Wichita, Kansas
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY
Appleton, Wisconsin

FOREMOST lactose

Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Tech., 99.2%, tanks, bulk	lb.	.1256	—
c.l., t.l., same basis	lb.	.1506	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1706	—
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.			
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.25	1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	.75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E.	lb.	.0885	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.84	—
Sugar (see Sucrose)			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works	lb.	.65	.75
80-lb ctns., spot	lb.	.67¼	72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms	kilo	8.80	9 90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms	kilo	9.00	10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms	kilo	7 70	8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib dms	kilo	8.15	9.25
Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	24.45
USP, powd., dms	kilo.	22.60	23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo	5.50	6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50	24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms	kilo.	19.65	20.75
Powd., dms	kilo.	18 75	19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.		16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.		17.50	18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo	3.05	3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo	3.79	4.20
NF X, powd., dms	kilo	2.85	3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	14.12	14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45	16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55	17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms	kilo	5.50	5.85
microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25	6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.	kilo	6.05	6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs.		2.45	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
Coml., lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.90	—
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50	—
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	—
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.		25.00	—
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.			
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00	—
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		5.15	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.50	—
Refd., flour, light bgs., mines, 100 lbs.		4.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	—
lump bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.45	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.00	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	—
Refd., salt block, bgs., mines, 100 lbs.		4.65	—
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs.		4.70	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		2.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs.		4.40	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.55	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs.		2.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.10	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	04½	—
ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	04	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	.12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
Refrigeration 150-lb cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	04½	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	04	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.45	—
tanks, works	ton.	18 60	—
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.55	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23 50	—
99-100% tanks, works	ton.	23.95	—
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers cbys, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	12¾	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.14¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	16¼	—
5-pt. bots, extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	18¼	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	—
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50	—
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	205.00	Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.	200.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90	.93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90	.93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	.98	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns.	lb.	4.25	9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.39

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.23	—
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works	ton.	38.00	—
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	25.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08½
tanks, works	lb.	.06	.06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	05½	06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	.12
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.11	.12½
tanks, works	lb.	.08½	.10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	70 00
tanks, works	ton.	40.00	—
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	Nom.
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08¼	—
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09⅜	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07¾	—
prime, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08	.08½
special, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅞	—
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10	.10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¼	.18¾
tanks	lb.	.13¾	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.15½	.18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½	.17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.65	3.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton.		6.00	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton.		8.00	—
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb lots	lb	2.05	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.06	2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	1.96	2.01
Tech., dms.	lb	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms.	lb.	7.50	9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse.	lb.	10½	.11½
Siamese, first quality, same basis.	lb.	.07	.07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	43½	—
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
50-53%, dms, c.l., same basis	gal.	75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	77	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	65	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar)			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).			
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb dms., c.l.	lb.	49	—
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	49½	—
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50	—
100-lb. dms.	lb	51	—
Imp., bgs.	lb	40	44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb	23½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	25½	—
tanks, works	lb	22	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms	lb	70	—
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb	23¾	—
Extra, dms.	lb	41	60
Prime, dms.	lb	30	45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	.75
Prime, dms.	lb	53	.56
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)			
Testosterone, USP, bots.	gram.	No Prices	
Testosterone proprionate, USP	gram.	No Prices	
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works	lb	14½	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms. c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	61½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.62½	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns. dms. frt equald	lb.	75	—

IN 3 MINUTES

you see why only Armour can guarantee the color stability of double-pressed stearic acid

3 minutes may be all you need to find the "key" which will help you improve your finished products. That's why we hope you'll reserve a few moments to see your Armour representative next time he calls. ¶ His flip-card demonstration clearly shows why Neo-Fat® 18-54 has no equal for color stability. You'll see test results that prove just one thing: *why only Armour can guarantee double-pressed stearic showing 4.OR—30Y or less on a 5¼" Lovibond Scale*—following 2 hours heating at 200°C. ¶ But we know a 3-minute presentation alone is not enough. That's why we invite you to send for a laboratory sample. Your own tests will prove that Armour Neo-Fat 18-54 has the stability, purity and uniformity you need for finer finished products.

ARMOUR CHEMICAL DIVISION • 1355 WEST 31ST STREET • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

For the Armour man nearest you, see Chemical Materials Catalog, Page 108.

Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb .34 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade fib dms kilo 42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA kgs. works. lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid refd. cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif. fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
white, cns lb 2.20 - —
Tech., white cns lb .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .93¼- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville,, Fla. ton.180.00 - —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅝- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅝- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid bbls. frt. alld lb. 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29¼- —
Birmingham, dist. gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia Pa. gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River Ill. gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. 70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monoxydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb 70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, crystl., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .97 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
Powd. fib dms., same basis lb 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb No prices
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.35 —
Totaquine 100-oz. tots, cns oz. .43 - —
Toxaphene dms. c.l. t.l., works lb .22 - —
dms l.c.l. t.t.l. works lb .29 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 —
No. 3, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 1.30
Triacetin dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .39 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l. frt alld E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. 43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks same basis lb .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt equald lb .13 —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .23 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
Trioxane pure dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 - —
dms. l.c.l works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine bbls. works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns, works. lb.75.00 —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .22¾- .23
tanks, New York lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic acid tech. dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red bbls. works lb. .62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .51 - .53
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram .55 - .59
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .33

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Buston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades N basis, tanks, Belle W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 - —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd. 63% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans Bourbon, tins lb. 9.00 - 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
whole, tins lb. 9.25 - 9.75
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - 3.10
100-lb. fib dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675 — —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. lb. 11.00 -11.50
Java, cns lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech. dms. c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots. 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls. works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.34 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.48 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.31 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots. kilo.67.50 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.42.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units 10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units 10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials. gram.215.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity gram.175.00 - —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 247.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.90 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin)
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione)
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.78.50 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.73.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. 08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. 0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal.11.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb 16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.50

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .34 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .33 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .31¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryst. 56°-58°C., m.p. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.90	—
Torula USP dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves bls.	lb.	.40	.42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 35,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 35,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Zinc chloride tech. fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms, 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust, comi., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western slabs, New York	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech. cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
red seal bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, etns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
etns., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.44	.45
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.47	.48
Zinc resinate precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate tech. USP, etns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
etns., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.,	lb.	.20	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide pure bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran. bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.50½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Chemical Marketing Group To Hear Talk on Research

Dr. Andrew Vazsonyi, senior management consultant with Alderson & Sessions, Philadelphia, will be the speaker at the April 7 meeting of the Chemical Marketing & Economics Group of the American Chemical Society.

The meeting will be held in the Brass Rail Restaurant, Park avenue and Fortieth street, with cocktails at 5:30 p.m. and dinner at 6 p.m. Dr. Vazsonyi's topic will be, "The Use of Operations Research in Marketing."

Oil-From-Shale

—Continued from page 5

Two oil companies—Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, and Oil Shale Corporation, Beverly Hills, Calif.—are now engaged in experimental work in this field.

Union Oil last May began operating a shale oil experimental plant on its holdings in Colorado. The plant, which cost $8 million to build and two years to complete, is designed to handle about 480 tons of shale daily to produce about 1,440 gallons of oil. Byproducts are sulfur, ammonia and non-condensible gas.

The Oil Shale Corporation's project is more modest. It is a small experimental plant near Denver handling about twenty-four tons of shale a day.

Meanwhile, a third oil firm—Texas Company of New York—revealed in its annual report only last week that it has purchased a site at Salt Lake City, Utah, for a shale oil research laboratory.

A number of bills have been introduced in congress to include the oil shale deposits within the benefits of the 27½ percent depletion allowance now allowed the petroleum industry under the tax laws. They may be taken up when congress goes into tax matters later this session.

Fatty Nitrogen Unit

—Continued from page 5

to our already large nitrile manufacturing facilities, we are now in a position to handle any future needs for this growing line of chemicals for industry."

The General Mills line of fatty nitrogen derivatives includes primary and secondary fatty amines (trademarked "Alamines"), primary fatty amine acetates ("Alamacs"), quaternary ammonium chlorides ("Aliquats"), trimethylene diamines ("Diams") and fatty nitriles ("Alitriles").

Fatty nitrogen compounds have cationic surface-active properties and lend themselves to numerous industrial applications.

They are chemical intermediates used extensively in many industries including petroleum, ore flotation, hard rubber compounding, textiles and superior coatings.

'HiCal' Plant Construction Progressing, Reports Callery

The administration building at the $38 million "HiCal" plant in Muskogee, Okla., is now occupied, according to J. S. Bardin, manager of production of Callery Chemical Company. The Callery, Pa., firm is building and will operate the high energy fuel plant for the navy.

The new building provides more than 16,000 square feet of office space and is the first of several buildings under construction on the plant site. "Plant construction is proceeding on schedule and we expect to have the first of seven chemical processing units in operating during the summer. The entire plant is scheduled to be on stream in December, 1958," Mr. Bardin said.

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Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 173 **March 31, 1958** **No. 14**

To Get Out of the Slump

The commercial economic slowdown which has quite seriously affected most areas, many industries, and a goodly proportion of the people of this country has been made a national political shinny-can—a "natural" in a national election year. The beating it has been and is getting in that role has reduced it to a state of identification impossibility. As a consequence, every day in every way, the guessed-at pronouncements of politicians, economists, labor leaders, business psychiatrists, and all others who must talk constantly become more numerous, more various, and more contradictory, hence more misleading and more useless.

The only thing on which there is even a slight measure of agreement in any group is that things are not so good as they were when President Eisenhower was re-elected. The disagreement over what, if any, connection there has been between that event and the subsequent economic conditions is about the widest of any—and that is saying something; for the pontifical pronouncers are as far apart as the poles on everything, from whether the upgoing of prices is a common or rare phenomenon in times of downgoing production and employment, to why deficit financing by government is good and the same practice by the individual consumer is bad in relation to the remedying of the 10-percent industrial slump with a concomitant 30-percent cut in consumer spending—although sales of retail stores as a whole are at least on a level with those of a year ago.

It may be that everybody—well, almost everybody — has forgotten, or never knew, that a number of unwelcome "jokers" came out of the deck in the New Deal. Elsewise, it is difficult to the verge of impossibility to conceive why there is such a widespread advocating of a return to a similar nationalized policy of providing work and pay. Behind the political push in congress and elsewhere for public works and apple-polishing, there is but one actual motive—a fervent desire to be elected to some sort of office.

One must give the promoters of such a policy credit for being concerned with the unsatisfactory economic conditions, even though they do not know what those conditions really are, why they are, or what would make them better. Their concern may in time induce at least as much concern on the part of those who can know and do something that would help in that direction—the leaders of business, in both labor and management groups. The politicians cannot be expected to know, but the business leaders at least should know that no public works program nor any tax-reduction move by the federal government will "end the recession."

The only sound contribution from either side with reference to the role of the federal government in the battling of the slump came in the recent statement by President Eisenhower, who is neither a politician nor an economist, that private industry, rather than government, was the mainspring of the American economy. His pledge that the administration would take any action deemed desirable or necessary that would lead to a healthy economic recovery is to be viewed in direct connection with that mainspring statement and with full recognition of the fact that he said "lead to," not "effect" that healthy recovery. The effecting must be done by private industry, following the lead to which the President referred and so concerning itself with the planning and application of that leadership that the reaching of the desired result may have some measure of assurance as to expectability.

Private enterprise is the mainspring, the motive power. The only thing that government should be asked to do—really can do—is supply a lubricant, preferably in the nature of carefully evaluated, planned, and administered revision or reformation of the federal program of income taxing and especially of the unwarranted continuation of excise levies of war-emergency parentage, that will make more effective the gradually applied resources, facilities, and abilities of private enterprise toward recovery. But, private enterprise must do that applying to the utmost of its knowledge and ability, with that confidence in itself which alone can come up to what the successful following of any coordinated governmental leading will require.

It is for private enterprise, not for federal government, as recently declared by the Liberal Party, "not simply to fight the current recession, but to plan for a dynamic, not static, economic future." No government-propped economic future could be dynamic. But, there is more than a bit of usefulness in the Liberal recommendation of a "new national economic council drawn from leaders in labor, management, farming, science, the professions, technical men, and consumers" to work toward "achieving economic security, prosperity, and ever-improving standards of living."

Such a council should include also thinking leaders of retail distribution; for the biggest aid toward economic recovery and stability must be sought and got by way of proper research, not toward still further overexpanded production, but toward adequate disposal of what can be produced. Along with that must come what several industries, especially the automotive, did not manifest during the 1957 "season"—proper evaluation of and regard for disposability in terms of buyer acceptance in the designing of products. There must also be right now due recognition of the basic economic fact that the purpose of advertising and sales promotion and selling is to maintain or increase income, not to reduce income tax.

Interest in Inland Waterways

Although they are not getting anything like the measure of public discussion currently being devoted to the subsiding of the nation's railroads and the subsidizing of the competitively contributing highways, the inland waterways of the United States are getting more than a little consideration by those who can and do see them potentially as something other than the canals of a century or so ago. Their present conditions are being given remedial attention of various sorts. Their future is actually getting more constructive interest.

There will be much more mental and physical activity in connection with that area of transporation as the St. Lawrence Seaway project moves along. Several anticipatory moves in that connection have already got as far as the congressional legislative stage. As long as eight months ago, a senator and a representative from Vermont introduced a bill designed to enlist army engineering participation in the promoting of construction of an inland waterway from the seaway at Montreal to New York City by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River with connecting canals. Later, a member of the lower house from New York introduced a resolution asking for a survey to determine the feasibility of such a waterway. "Bigger" business, perhaps with some help from communicated, at least, expressions by those who would like to see the project flop, has apparently kept the congressional proposals pigeonholed somewhere.

There is more than a little sectional opposition to the seaway basically. It has not been possible for a conference of American and Canadian shipping groups to reach an agreement on a widely controversial point of whether tolls should be charged on the seaway, and what they should be. Canadian views in largest part are opposed to tolls; but the official position is that "reasonable" charges should be levied in order that the substantial investment in the project may be protected through making the seaway self-supporting operatively and in maintenance. The American participants in the unsuccessful conference were reported to "oppose tolls in principle" but to be ready to "accept seaway levies because United States law requires them."

Interest in the seaway is growing steadily throughout the Great Lakes region. Port improvements designed to equip Chicago for an increase in ocean shipping, at a cost of almost forty million dollars, are being started this year with the building of two berths for ocean-going ships. A Great Lakes overseas freight conference has been organized in that city. Congress passed a bill last summer that extends to Great Lakes shipyards the federal shipbuilding subsidies previously available only to seacoast yards.

It is reasonable to assume that the potentialities of the St. Lawrence seaway will loom large at least in the talking at the world trade conference to be held in Cleveland April 10. Information on that event can be got from the Cleveland World Trade Association, Union Commerce building, Cleveland 14. It is to be expected that any seaway discussions there will encompass a topic which has been getting increasing attention for some time all along the Ohio River—the hooking up of that important waterway with the St. Lawrence channel for overseas trade. Such a hookup doubtless would in due course reach to a still more important waterway—the Mississippi River.

Talk about that eventuality has covered proposals of a number of projects, mainly with the objective of a shorter route. None of those has yet reached a congressional or army engineer status. But, some of them have sent observers looking over maps and terrain between Duluth and the Twin Cities. For that reason, it is a pretty fair guess that giving the upper Mississippi also an oceanic hookup will get more than a bit of casual consideration in connection with the international trade exhibition to be held in St. Paul along with a festival of nations in connection with the celebration of the centennial of Minnesota's statehood, May 5 to 11.

Tomorrow's inland waterways in this country are going to rival its highways in general economic importance and in the promotion of the marketing of the products of specific regions. Agricultural and manufacturing interests in the Great Lakes region are already having and reacting to such expectations and are taking steps to provide themselves with shipping facilities. Study along similar lines is being applied in other, river regions where the expectations cannot yet be advanced as far. Business organizations at all levels should get in touch with all that is going on in talk or action with reference to inland waterway projects; because those projects can be expected to offer trade opportunities of unlimited promise.

Washington Talks It Over

Congressmen Pointing Finger at Auto, Petroleum Industries And Demanding Answers to Air Pollution Questions.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Congressmen showing the keenest interest in the problem are pointing an accusing finger at the automobile and petroleum industries as being the chief culprits in the growing problem of air pollution. Hearings before the house appropriations committee show members demanding to know why these two industries are not taking a greater interest in finding ways of curbing pollution.

The facts of the matter are that both industries are very much concerned with the situation and are cooperating with the Public Health Service in research work looking toward a solution of the problem —although, say PHS officials, the level of interest seems to be a little higher among the automobile manufacturers than in the petroleum industry.

Late this year, a national air pollution conference is to be held at which all the industries involved in the problem are expected to attend. At the conference, progress made to date in research on the problem and new lines of research that should be undertaken and are being programmed will be explored. Automobile manufacturers, along with the gasoline producers, chemical industry representatives and state and federal public health officials will be taking an active part.

PHS officials report that some progress is being made in research on causes of the contamination of the air and the medical effects on the people, although they admit that the answers are still far away.

Congress to Act on Hawaiian Bauxite

Hawaii may be on the way to becoming a major supplier of bauxite for the aluminum industry. Secretary of the Interior Eaton has given his stamp of approval on a law of the Hawaiian legislature, with certain changes, and has asked for its ratification by congress.

Hawaii has an estimated 600 million tons or more of bauxite reserves, or more than ten times the total known US reserves. If any important proportion of these deposits can be commercially developed, they would be sufficient to provide raw material for all American needs for many decades.

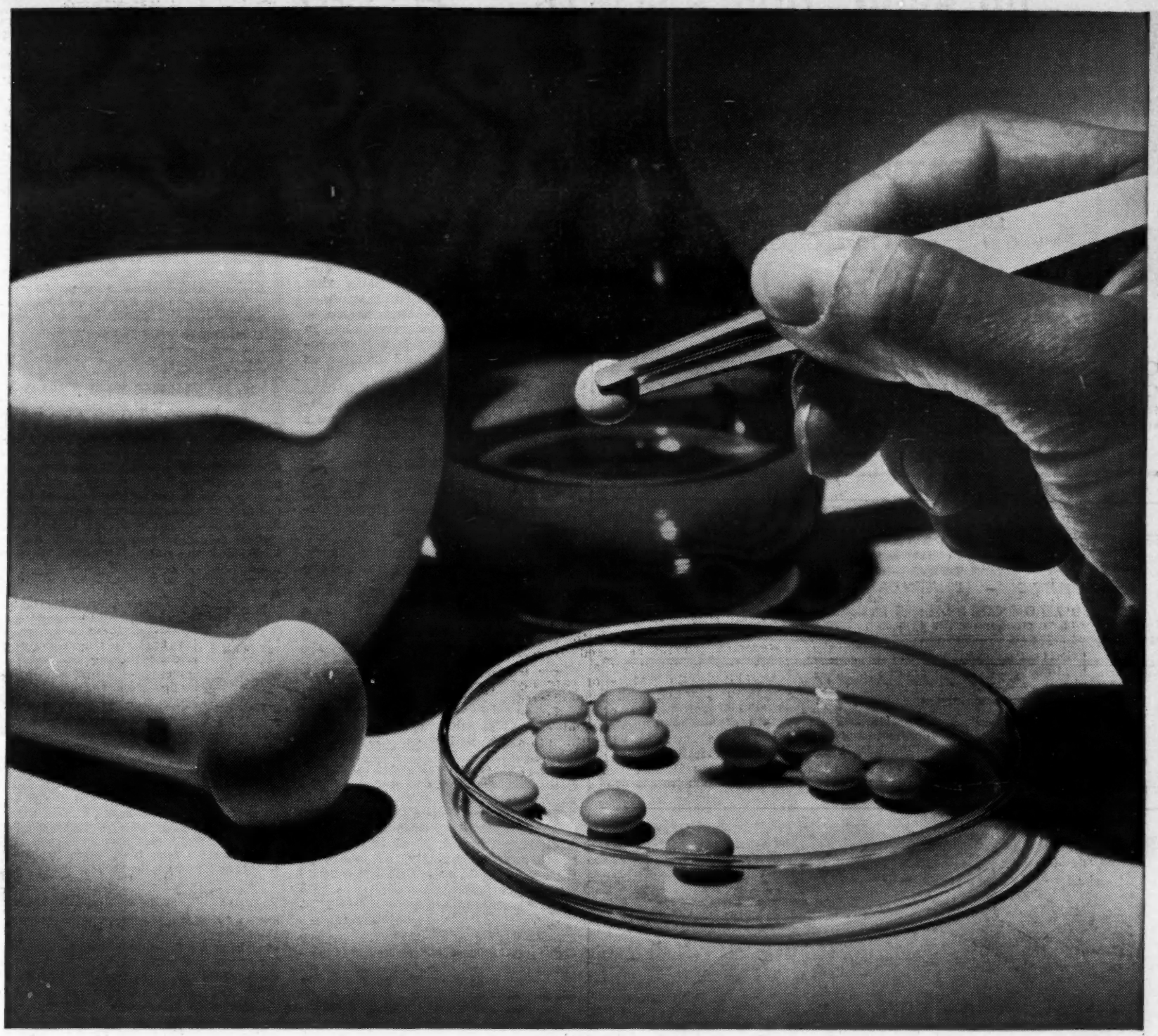
Before development work gets underway, Mr. Seaton wants the act of the Hawaiian legislature amended in at least seven respects. Among his objections are these: it does not require public auction procedures in all instances; it bargains away the territory's future right to impose severance or other taxes on the mining companies, and it would give the territory full control of mining in Hawaii without further congressional action.

Salk Vaccine Campaign to Begin

The government is launching another campaign to stir up public interest in the waning polio vaccination programs. Surgeon General Burney warns that serious outbreaks of the disease could occur this summer unless there is a speedup in vaccinations.

Revised estimates indicate that 48.5 million persons in the susceptible age group, under forty years of age, still have not had their shots. Perhaps even more important, is the fact that more than one in four, or 19 million young people under the age of twenty, have not had a single dose of vaccine.

There has been an 85 percent reduction in paralytic polio cases over the past two years brought about largely by the Salk vaccine, but polio incidence comes in cycles. Even in pre-vaccine years, there have been periods of dramatic reductions, but epidemic years have always followed. It could happen again.



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Heavy Chemicals

Optimism faded and gloom gathered among heavy chemical producers last week. Earlier, their forecasts of a business upturn had been chiefly based on low consumer inventories. They had felt that buyers would have to come into the market in large volume in order to replenish depleted stocks. As of last week, however, buyers continued reluctant to commit themselves beyond immediate requirements. To some chemicals, this meant that where customers had been buying earlier in tankcars, current shipments were in many cases restricted to truckloads, or even drum quantities.

It was agreed that the future hinges chiefly on whether or not steel, automobiles, textiles and other large scale chemical users can get going again.

Mineral acids have been helped to some extent by a moderate pickup in requirements for fertilizer manufacture. However, plant food inquiry thus far has been disappointing.

The depressed ship charter market has failed to stimulate exports of several bulk chemicals, including caustic soda and sulfur. Observers in some cases were at a loss to explain why low freight rates did not stimulate sales.

The best explanation one source could give was that nobody is willing to buy on a falling market—and the charter market has no immediate prospects of improving.

Calcium phosphates, red phosphorus, some grades of sodium sulfate and dry caustic soda will be advanced tomorrow. Potassium ferrocyanide was advanced earlier on spot.

April 1 Price Advances

Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, 25c. per cwt.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 25c. per cwt.
Caustic soda, solid, 76%, 50c. per cwt.
Caustic soda, flake, 76%, 50c. per cwt.
Phosphorus, red, dms., 7c. per lb.
Tins, 10c. per lb.
Sodium sulfate, anhyd., tech., $2 per ton.
Sodium sulfate, rayon and detergent grade, $1 per ton in bulk, $2 per ton in bags.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended March 22 at 89.2 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 90.5 percent for the previous week, and 96.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Chromic—Sellers concur that this market is in a weak state. Chief reason for the slump is lack of plating activity in the automobile industry.

Demand in the east is also in the doldrums. While this area is removed from the chief centers of automotive plating, it is pointed out that a lot of appliance plating is done in the region, and that appliance manufacturers have sharply curtailed production.

Hydrochloric—One observer last week characterized this market as sick. While others were not so harsh in their judgments, they conceded they could use a lot more business.

Previously, there had been some optimism regarding a pickup in demand in the near future. Last week, however, a large part of the hopefulness evaporated.

It was indicated that as of that time, there were no conclusive signs of a pickup, except perhaps for generally low consumer inventories.

But the current status of the market can perhaps be best illustrated by the report of one producer: Tankcar buyers are now buying in tank truck quantities, and in some instances, in drums, in order to keep inventories cut to the bone.

Nitric—Demand for this acid is very cautious, and producers say there is no real indication of improved inquiry during the next few weeks, at least.

There is some hope that expected heavy fertilizer production will take up some of the slack caused by curtailment in other areas.

Sulfuric—Demand continues slow and cautious all through the consumption pattern, from barges to carboys. Consumer inventories are low, but buying continues only for immediate needs.

Steel, rayon, pigments, alcohols and a number of other consuming industries reported slow business last week. Demand for fertilizer manufacture has been moderately good, and there is some feeling that a rush later in the spring for plant food could have a favorable impact on the sulfuric market.

Steel output last week slithered off to 1,363,000 tons, compared with actual output the previous week of 1,417,000 tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The previous week's output was equivalent to 52.5 percent of the utilization of the January 1, 1958, annual capacity of 140,742,570 net tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
Potassium ferrocyanide, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced
Potassium stannate, 4/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, ½c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 2½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst, ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
104.86	104.86	104.82	104.15

For Current Prices See Page 9

Bases and Salts

Calcium Phosphates—Effective tomorrow, USP dicalcium and monocalcium phosphates will be advanced 25c. per 100 pounds. Calcium pyrophosphate is slated for a boost of 35c. per cwt.

Caustic Soda—Producers will advance dry grades of caustic soda by 50c. per cwt., effective tomorrow. Flake will go up to $5.20 per cwt., drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and solid will be increased to $4.80 per cwt., same basis.

Producers report that there was quite a flurry of activity among consumers last week in order to beat the April 1 price rise deadline.

They also concede that there has been quite a bit of grumbling among consumers about the price increase. Chief buyers' complaint has been that at present, with the poor state of business, they find themselves unable to pass on the increment.

Chlorine — The slump is still on, and sellers are pessimistic about the near future. Consensus is that there is a lot of idle capacity.

Hope for recovery lies chiefly in a rise in consumption for seasonal needs, such as water and sewage treatment, and insecticides.

Copper Sulfate—Citrus demand in the southeast has helped this market considerably. Due to the severity of frost damage in the Florida citrus belt, farmers there have been using extra material in an effort to restore injured trees.

All segments of the industry operated at increased rates during January, the Bureau of Mines reports. Production rose 38 percent, to 5,620 tons, and was the largest since September, 1957.

Shipments of 4,632 tons were almost double those of December, and stocks increased 24 percent, to 4,692 tons. At the January shipment rate, stocks were sufficient for a month's needs.

Lime—During the past month, producers say, lime plant operations have remained constant, at about 75 percent of capacity. In some districts, operations ranged from 90 percent down to 50 percent of capacity.

Furthermore, it looks to observers as if there will be little change for the coming month. Little change, in fact, is expected until the third quarter.

Lithium Chemicals—Prices remain stable since the drop in hydroxide and carbonate last December. Business is quiet. No further price activity is anticipated for the balance of the quarter.

Magnesite—Demand for specialty uses continues to expand for high grade mag-

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Heavy Chemicals

nesium oxide. Prices continue without change.

Nickel Chemicals — This market has shown a drastic turnabout since December. Last week, supplies of all nickel salts were reported plentiful.

As late as December, nickel sulfate and other nickel chemicals were in tight supply. The change in conditions is ascribed to looser nickel metal, and lack of plating demand.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand continues slow, and producers continue to hope for at least a mild improvement. Specialty glass consumption, particularly for television tubes, has been considerably off.

One observer expressed the hope last week that the big push for color television will pay off in booming sales of color TV sets in the near future.

The networks have given quite a boost to color programming in the last year or so, it was pointed out, and producers of color sets have been steadily bringing prices down.

It was pointed out that should prices for color sets come down a bit more, it is believed that large scale buying will take place. This, in turn, will mean a shot in the arm to the potassium carbonate industry.

Potassium Ferrocyanide—This material has been increased on spot by 1½c. per pound. Ferrocyanide is newly quoted at 24½c. per pound, drums, ton lots, f.o.b. works, and 29c. per pound, smaller lots, same basis.

Soda Ash—Flat glass inquiry is still not up to snuff, say producers. They don't expect improvement in the market until (or unless) automobile production and construction pick up.

Dense ash demand by bottle makers has shown some slight gains. Further quickening in demand is expected as the glass container industry builds inventories for the summer beverage and canning season.

Sulfur—Last week's market was quiet and slow on the domestic scene. Fertilizer requirements have not measured up to expectations as yet, but there is some feeling that with warmer weather, good business could develop.

Weakness in the chartering market has not helped sulfur exports, it was indicated. Despite the fact that last week's charter rate index dropped to 39.6 percent of the 1951 level, the prospect of cheap ocean rates has not speeded up sales or shipments overseas.

This situation proves somewhat puzzling to sulfur producers. Normally, they point out, demand from overseas should be stimulated by low freight rates. Their explanation for the present dilemma is based on the theory that few people buy on a declining market.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 74.6c. to 81.8c. per pound; sodium stannate, 59.8c. to 65.8c.; stannic chloride, 75.7c. to 76.7c.; stannic oxide, $1.01½ to $1.02½; anhydrous stannous chloride, 95.2c. to $1.446; hydrous crystals, 82½c. to 83½c.; and sulfate, $1.009 to $1.029.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Custom smelters edged prices upward to 24c. per pound, delivered US destinations last week, and reported light, but satisfactory sales at that level. Previously, quotations on the custom market had gone as low as 23c. Primary producers held at 25c. per pound.

The following figures supplied by the Copper Institute, show production, shipments and stocks of copper metal, in tons.

World	*Feb.*	*Jan.*
Production:		
Crude primary	231,398	251,064
Secondary	6,163	8,264
Refined	247,746	261,853
Shipments	224,176	259,878
Stocks	470,464	448,900

United States	*Feb.*	*Jan.*
Production:		
Crude primary	87,150	94,735
Secondary	5,879	13,855
Refined	119,447	125,105
Shipments	130,392	149,321
Stocks	269,241	272,613

Mercury—Market was quiet. Prices remained at $235 to $240 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion was quoted on Friday at 88⅝c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal scored moderate declines, and was quoted Friday at 93¼c. per pound, spot.

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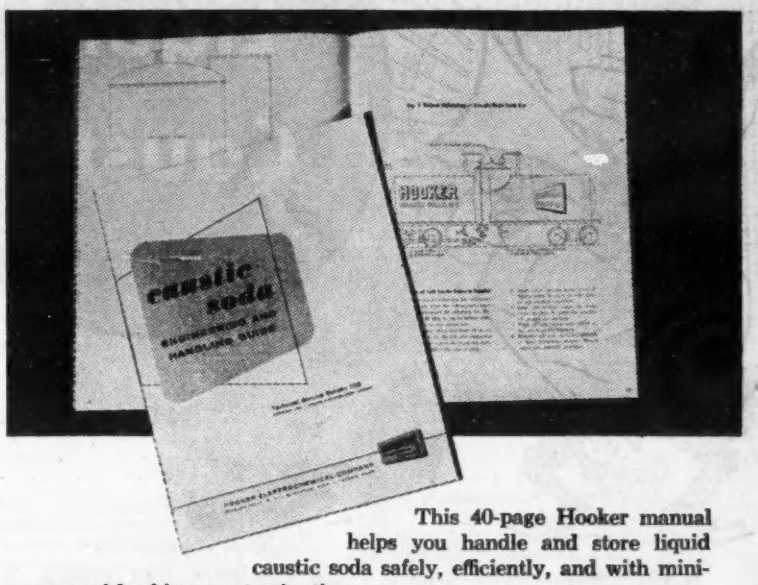

This 40-page Hooker manual helps you handle and store liquid caustic soda safely, efficiently, and with minimum risk of iron contamination.

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Petroleum Import Cut Of 8 Percent Is Urged

A reduction of about 8 percent in imports of petroleum starting April 1 and running through September under the voluntary control program was recommended last week by the Cabinet Fuels Committee and approved by the President.

The new six months curtailment program limits imports to a level of 713,000 barrels daily by some forty importers embraced by the program. The cutback was accompanied by an executive order directing government procurement officers to purchase no petroleum products from importers who failed to stay within their quotas.

In a comment on his program following its announcement by the White House, the Independent Petroleum Association of America said that the reductions in imports will be helpful, but added that the action underscores the necessity for congress to provide a permanent long range solution to the import problem.

Sun to Spend $120 Million On '58 Capital Improvements

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, will spend $120 million in 1958—the third highest amount in its history—to rebuild, modernize and expand facilities and to drill wells in the search for oil and natural gas reserves.

This is revealed in the company's pamphlet annual report, which has been mailed to shareowners.

Of the total, $80 million has been allocated for capital improvements and expansion, and $40 million has been "specifically budgeted for the drilling of wells to find and develop crude oil and natural gas reserves both on the North American continent and in the recently-acquired foreign areas," the report says.

The comparable total expenditure by the company in 1957 was $132,800,000. The previous record was $129,301,000 in 1953.

Tariffs, Customs Topics

—Continued from page 7

representatives of the chemical industry.

According to the sponsoring group, the event will have three main objectives:

- "To broaden understanding by SOCMA's members of tariff and customs problems and their very practical day-to-day importance.
- "To increase membership participation in customs matters.
- "To interest new personnel in the work being done by SOCMA in this field."

The speakers' program for the opening day follows:

James F. Donnelly, of Barnes, Richardson & Colburn, general counsel, on basic legislation and the legal program.

Donald Peabody, of Sandoz, Inc., on procedures in bringing imports into the United States.

Anthony Simonetti, Chief Assistant Appraiser, Port of New York, on the function of the appraiser in the identifying and valuing imports.

Herbert W. Eckweiler, formerly Assistant Chief Chemist, Customs Laboratory, Port of New York, on the laboratory's role.

This will be the program for the second day:

Dr. Miles A. Dahlen, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., on special problems of the industry, such as nomenclature.

H. F. Shattuck, of Monsanto Chemical Company, with a look at the proposed changes in the tariff act schedules.

Cocktails and a luncheon, at which Mr. Donnelly will comment on some of the highlights of the seminar and review fundamental principles of tariffs as they affect chemicals.

Ice Cream Standards

—Continued from page 3

not established at the standards hearings.

- There is some indication they may contain harmful impurities.
- The way they behave in the human body is not adequately established.
- The harmful effects that some of the substances caused with test animals were not adequately explained.

FDA says that one class of emulsifiers —the mono- and diglycerides of fat-forming fatty acids, except lauric acid—provides smoothness in ice cream and has been found safe.

The agency will also allow the following stabilizers to be used as optional ingredients:

Gelatin, algin (sodium alignate), sodium carboxymethyl-cellulose (CBS), extract of Irish moss, psyllium seed husk, agar, and gums (including gum acacia, gum karaya, locust bean gum, gum tragacanth, oat gum and guar seed gum).

Hard hit by the FDA ban on many of its emulsifiers, Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., comments that the ice cream standards are based on hearings which ended in December, 1952.

During the past five years, Atlas points out that it has conducted extensive research on emulsifiers used in ice cream and, it adds, the agency should take the recent data into consideration.

Stauffer Growth to Continue On a Par With Last Year

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, plans to continue expansion and research programs at approximately the same level as last year.

This was the word from Christian De Guigne, board chairman, in a talk at the annual stockholders meeting last week. Stauffer plans to invest about $14 million this year in new plants, capital improvements and replacements—approximately the same as 1957, Mr. DeGuigne told the stockholders.

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J&L Makes Pails, Drums With Vinyl Coated Linings

The container division of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., is now producing pails and drums with "plastisol" linings for the shipment of hard-to-package chemicals and food and drug products.

Approved by Department of Agriculture, the plastisol linings are made of finely-powdered vinyl resins and plasticizers. They are sprayed on and, when baked, form a dense, flexible, extremely tough and slick-surfaced film.

These linings will withstand the chemical action of strong acids, alkalies, and aqueous salt solutions, says J&L.

The firm is producing the containers with a dry-film thickness that varies from 6 mils up to 12 mils, depending on the customer's specifications. Whatever thickness the customer selects, the film will be uniform in thickness throughout the drum.

Congress Anti-Secrecy Bill Okayed by Rules Committee

The Moss bill prohibiting the unwarranted application of a secrecy label by government agencies to their files and records may come before the house for passage this week. The bill was given clearance by the rules committee last week and placed on the calendar for early consideration.

The bill states, in effect, that heads of government shall not use a 1790 "housekeeping statute" that authorizes them to regulate the keeping of their records as authority for placing a cloak of secrecy over their activities. Some drug manufacturers have feared that the bill may force the government to divulge their trade secrets on file with several agencies, but proponents deny that any such purpose is intended.

Stepan Chemical Is Offering 203,000 Shares of Common

An offering of 203,000 shares of common stock of Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, is being made by an underwriting group headed by White, Weld & Co., New York. The stock is priced at $16 a share.

The offering is not new financing by the company but is currently outstanding stock comprising part of the Stepan holdings of selling stockholders. It represents the first sale of the company's shares to the general public. A total of 600,000 shares of common stock is outstanding.

Reactor Goes Critical At Oak Ridge Laboratory

A new research reactor at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which is operated by Union Carbide Corporation, New York, for Atomic Energy Commission, went critical on Friday, March 21, at 6.06 p.m.

The reactor, designated the Oak Ridge research reactor (ARR), is a high-flux, tank-type reactor immersed in a pool, a modification of the materials testing reactor which was originated at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

It will be used for fundamental research and engineering studies on the effect of nuclear radiation on reactor materials, particularly fuel elements and structural materials.

Major design emphasis was placed on flexibility to permit many kinds of experiments close to the reactor core, and on accessibility to the core for numerous experiments within the high-flux region. The design permits entire fuel systems, rather than single samples, to be brought into the high-flux region.

Hercules Planning to Build

—Continued from page 5

which will operate the new Bacchus facility.

Included in the new plant will be provision for research and development in design, engineering, and propellant formulation toward a goal of still greater power, reliability, and efficiency.

As part of the new facility, Hercules is constructing a test bay to gather performance data on solid fuel rockets generating up to 1 million pounds of thrust.

"Technical know-how developed by Hercules for forty-five years in propellant research, development, and production will be utilized at the new plant," Mr. Hakenjos said.

He pointed out that the primary significance of this latest move by Hercules is that the company is now constructing its own solid propellant facility, and will be able to serve any Department of Defense or civilan agency concerned with the use of rocket or missile propellants.

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Obituaries

Robert L. Hutchison

Robert L. Hutchison, vice-president of operations and a member of the board of directors of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, died March 21 in that city. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Hutchison joined the company as a draftsman at the Barberton, Ohio, chemical plant. He held various positions in the experimental engineering department at Barberton and served as superintendent of the plant from 1940 to 1947.

He moved to the general offices in Pittsburgh in 1947 as general superintendent for the company and later served as general manager of operations. He was elected a vice-president and director in 1955.

Russell E. Havenstrite, founder and president of California Western Oil Company and a general partner in Havenstrite Oil Company, died March 18 in Santa Monica, Calif. He was sixty-two years old.

George J. Soren, assistant branch manager in the Philadelphia sales office of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died March 22 in Philadelphia. He had been with the company for thirty-four years.

Ralph E. Weed, veteran salesman and eastern manager of animal feed sales for American Cyanamid Company, New York, died recently in Nyack, N. Y. He was sixty-two years old.

'Beer' Seen Cancer Cure

—Continued from page 7

conducted in eight service laboratories under contract to the government.

At present some 100 industrial companies are participating in the program under government contract. Approximately one-third of these are pharmaceutical companies. The companies underwrite the entire cost of the isolation, preparation and fractionation of materials submitted. The National Service Center supports the evaluation of these materials.

In addition to the companies aiding the program under government contract, six pharmaceutical firms are conducting screening of compounds for possible anti-cancer activity on their own, HNI said. To date these six companies have screened thousands of materials.

An in-plant program, designed to back up the screening program and to furnish a follow-up of the active fractionation and evaluation of the materials screened, has been instituted under contracts let to four pharmaceutical firms. An ambitious program to develop methods to devise short cuts for expediting the program is under way. The methodology project is under contract to five pharmaceutical companies.

Important Hormone Work

An important aspect of the program is the screening of steroid hormones as potential anti-cancer agents. In addition, there is a hormone evaluating program. To date, about 400 steroid hormones have been screened or evaluated under this $1 million section of the program.

The budget for the entire screening operation has been raised to $12 million this year, as against $4.5 million in fiscal 1957.

A vital phase of the project, aside from the screening and evaluation in animals, is the clinical testing program. Eighteen clinical groups are working with 175 medical institutions from hospitals and university medical centers, studying forty-four materials. At present some 2,000 patients are under study.

In the fall of 1957, a new phase, the Surgery-Adjuvant Program, went into effect. This enlisted the cooperation of surgeons who are studying a number of labeled chemical compounds in connection with cancer surgery in forty-seven hospitals.

SOCMA Plumping

—Continued from page 7

says, "the Dorn bill does represent the most practical solution before the congress for the creation and development of a truly reciprocal and mutually beneficial program of increased foreign trade with free nations, without injury to domestic industry, labor, domestic economy, or national security."

Salient features of the Dorn bill include:

- A three-year life for the trade agreements program, as against the five-year term sought by the administration.
- Provision that trade pacts be negotiated on a bilateral rather than a multilateral basis.
- Periodic review of trade accords to determine whether they are still truly reciprocal in nature and selective in their tariff-cutting.

Despite SOCMA's endorsement of the measure, seasoned congressional observers regard its chances for passage this session as very dim.

Monsanto Elects Officers To Executive Committee

Monsanto Chemical Company has elected John L. Gillis and T. M. Martin to the company's executive committee.

The board also elected Irving C. Smith a vice-president of Monsanto; H. Harold Bible, a vice-president of the company and general manager of the Lion Oil Company Division, and E. J. Cunningham, controller of the company and director of its accounting department.

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Aliphatic Organics

Price news was at a minimum last week. The New Orleans quotation on blackstrap molasses was advanced ½ cent to 14 cents per gallon as the result of light offerings, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. In addition, one producer equalized east and west coast prices on technical pentaerythritol, effective March 27. Prior to this, a differential of one cent per pound existed between east and west coast postings. This producer's price schedule is now 29½ cents per pound, carload or truckloads, and 30½ cents per pound for less than carload shipments, delivered anywhere in the US.

The Tariff Commission has published its preliminary report on organic chemicals production in 1957. About as many declines as increases were reported. For natural and synthetic acetic acid, butyl alcohol, ethyl ether, formaldehyde, formic acid, and pentaerythritol, output was slightly below tha' of 1956. The biggest drop—amounting to approximately 10 million pounds—was recorded for ethanolamines. However, here producers were burdened with heavy inventories at the very beginning of the year, so a decrease in production was in order, a trade member said, in order to restore market balance. Earlier, a 10 percent increase in ethanolamine sales was forecast for 1958.

Ethylene glycol production shot up roughly 168 million pounds in 1957 compared with 1956, propylene glycol 16 million pounds. Also, increases were noted in acetic acid, acetone, carbon tetrachloride perchloroethylene, and trichloroethylene.

A major producer of mannitol says that sales volume is very satisfactory, despite the fact that business is supposedly in a slump. He attributed the healthy level of sales to the fact that mannitol is principally used as the basis for dietetic sweets, the market for which continues to expand as the country becomes more and more waistline-conscious.

The end-use pattern for sorbitol accounts for the stability of that market, it's said. This material is used in largest quantity by pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and food industries—all more or less recession-proof. For both mannitol and sorbitol, the outlook for the second quarter is optimistic. Price schedules, long established, are firm and stability is looked for indefinitely.

Acetic Acid — Production of natural acetic acid in 1957, according to preliminary figures reported by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 19,818,000 pounds, against 22,226,000 pounds in 1956.

Synthetic acetic acid production totaled 529,016,730 pounds in 1957. Output in the preceding year was 531,569,413 pounds.

January 1958 output of synthetic was reported by the Tariff Commission at 45,905,198 compared with the 47,496,619 pounds produced in the month prior.

The market's strong point last week continued to be herbicide outlets. More than adequate material was available at established prices.

Acetic Anhydride—Sources report that the market has been strengthened to no small degree by steady inquiry from pesticide formulators who are prepping for the seasonal market that's just about due. Producers say they have adequate material available for immediate shipment.

Production of acetic anhydride in 1957 at 911,818,004 pounds was only slightly greater than that of the preceding year—909,660,588.

Acetone—Solvent demand has tapered off to an extent, a spokesman for a major producer mentioned recently. He said that not only acetone but the wide range of traditional solvent materials were effected. However, with aggressive research programs, most chemical firms, he said, are developing new uses (or exploiting those developed earlier but never marketed completely) for these same materials. Generally, these materials are being used as building blocks to better quality products —such as acetone in the manufacture of lucite.

The preliminary figure on acetone production in 1957, according to the Tariff Commission, is 654,401,722 pounds. 1956 output was reported as 609,604,502 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced

Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
130.97	130.96	130.99	130.97

For Current Prices See Page 9

January 1958 production totaled 52,827,033, as opposed to 55,864,438 pounds in the preceding month, and 49,009,484 in January a year earlier.

Amyl Acetate—Market observers noticed some weakening in the market and mentioned that in some instances but especially for export prices were being shaded.

The official domestic tankcar price for amyl acetate, expentane, stands at 16½c. per pound, on a delivered basis.

Butadiene—Trade sources said that production capacity has increased substantially of late and with new material on the market and waning buying interest on the part of principal outlets, the price adjustment of early February was inevitable.

The Tariff Commission reports that production of 1,3-butadiene in January of this year amounted to 264,454,633 pounds.

Butyl Alcohol—Last year's output, according to a preliminary estimate by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 209,420,553 pounds. Compared with 1956 production, this represented a decline of approximately 21 million pounds.

Inventories all-around are ample. Producers find buying interest a bit slow.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Production increased approximately 16 million pounds to 321,422,308 in 1957, according to preliminary figures released by the Tariff Commission. January, 1958, output at 25,086,376 was slightly below that of December (27,232,127) and that of the same month in 1956 (26,493,697 pounds).

Currently, supply is running ahead of demand, some producers report. Prices are steady.

Ethanolamines—Production of ethanolamines (mono-, di-, and tri-) in 1957 totaled 84,571,167 pounds, according to a preliminary report from the Tariff Commission. 1956 output was approximately 10 million pounds greater.

Production declined from 6,439,152 pounds in December to 5,987,491 in January.

The industry wrestled with oversupply from early 1957, market observers mentioned, and this could account for the rather large cutback in production in the past year. Producers said earlier that they expected 1958 to be a good year—anticipating a 10 percent increase in sales.

Ethyl Acetate—No appreciable changes in the overall market picture are readily apparent, trade members report. In general, demand from the lacquer industry is weak, reflecting to some extent the hesitancy on the part of automobile manufacturers to buy ahead on automotive finishes. Sales of ethyl acetate for use in furniture lacquers are likewise slow.

Some people in the trade are optimistic, nonetheless, figuring on an upturn in business as soon as principal consumers wipe out existing inventories and start substantial purchasing again. The situation being what it is, there's little likelihood of price movement either way, several producers have remarked.

The Tariff Commission reported total 1957 production (preliminary figure) of ethyl acetate (85 percent) at 94,047,372 pounds, compared with 91,853,370 pounds in 1956.

January, 1958 output amounted to 5,987,491 pounds. Compared with production during the preceding month, this represented a decline of 3 million pounds.

Ethyl Ether—Production of technical and U. S. P. ethyl ether in 1957 totaled 72,538,565 pounds, according to a Tariff Commission estimate. Nineteen hundred fifty-six output was 79,157,917 pounds.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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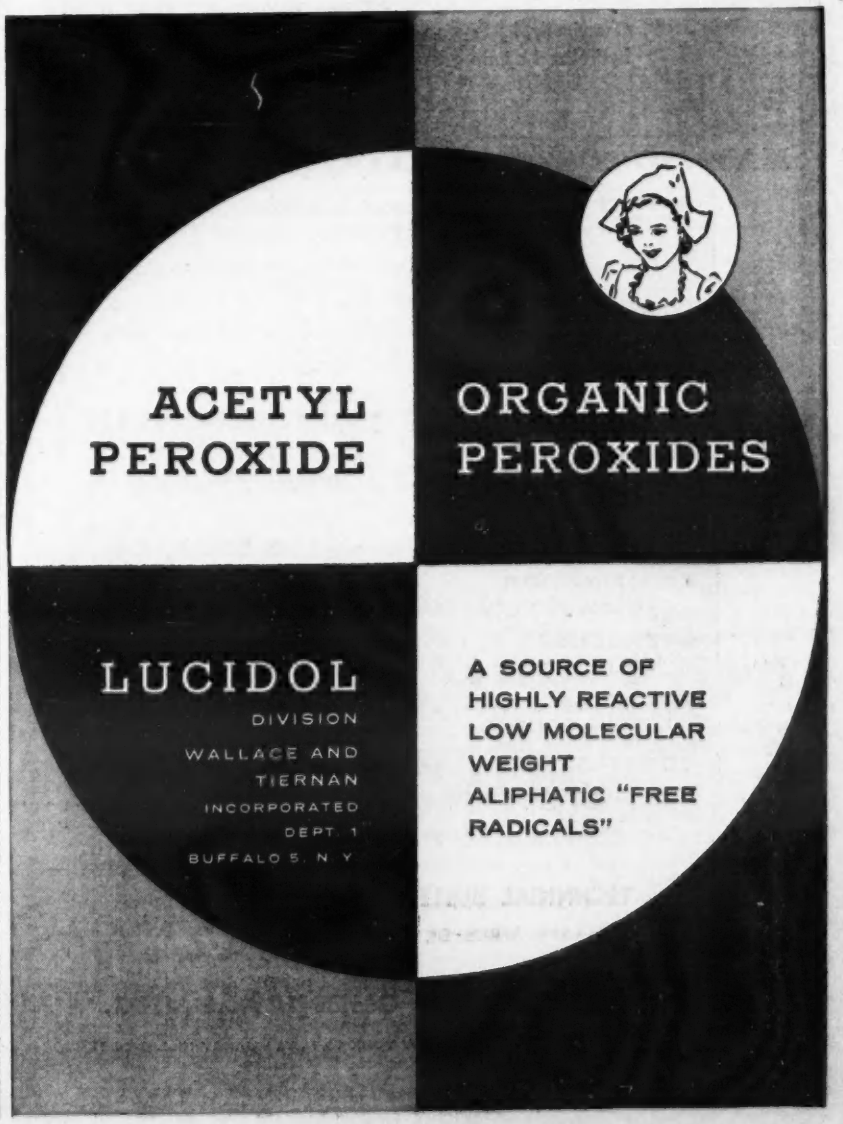

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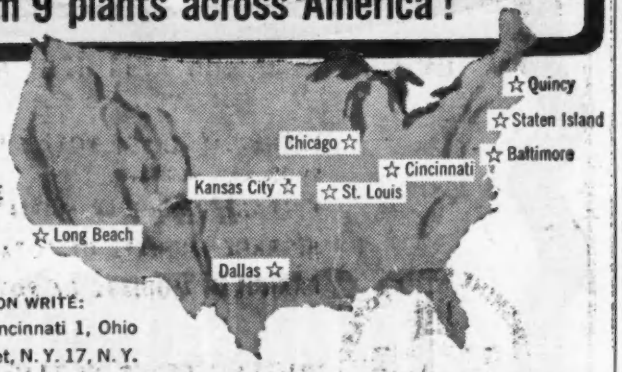

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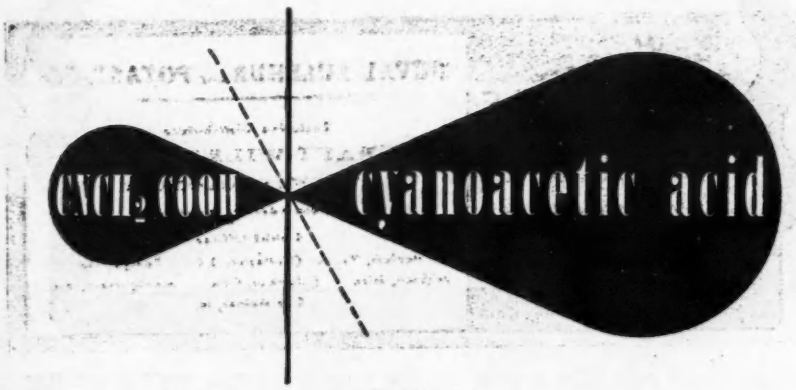

Cyanoacetic Acid is an intermediate for amino acids, barbiturates, dyes, the purine group, vitamins and other drugs. Chemically, its "cyano-activated" methylene group and easily hydrolized cyano group are particularly interesting.

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AMIDATION
$CNCH_2COOH + HNRR^1 \longrightarrow CNCH_2CONRR^1 + H_2O$

CHLORINATION
$CNCH_2COOH + PCl_3 + Cl_2 \longrightarrow CNCH_2COCl + POCl_3 + HCl$

HYDROLYSIS
$CNCH_2COOH + H_2O \longrightarrow CH_2(COOH)_2 + NH_3$

REDUCTION
$CNCH_2COOH + 2H_2 \longrightarrow NH_2CH_2CH_2COOH$

CONDENSATION
$CNCH_2COOH + RCOR^1 \longrightarrow RR^1C{=}C(CN)COOH + H_2O$

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Aliphatic Organics

Formaldehyde—The consensus at present is that buying interest is fair but definitely not commensurate with availability. They ascribed this awry market picture to waning demand from some plastics outlets as well as to a decline in orders from plywood manufacturers. In the latter case, firms doing business in the west were more adversely affected than those operating in other locales, it was thought.

The Tariff Commission has published preliminary production figures for 1957. Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) output was measured at 1,323,178,354 pounds, down insignificantly from 1,353,698,774 of 1956.

Production in January, 1958 totaled 111,466,795, as opposed to 104,465,962 of December and 111,690,765 pounds in the same month in 1956.

Mannitol—As far as the spokesman for a major producer is concerned, business is very satisfactory, admitting no recession tendencies. This is partially due to the fact that mannitol is used primarily as the basis for dietetic sweets, the market for which has continued to expand in recent years. Mannitol also gets into pharmaceuticals and this, as everyone knows, is one industry doing especially well saleswise today.

Prices have remained constant throughout the past year and the trade says that no changes are in the offing. The basic quote on mannitol is 60c. per pound, works.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were firm at New Orleans, largely as a result of light offerings during the week ended March 25, 1958. Prices at New Orleans were unchanged to ½c. per gallon higher. The New York quote remained steady at 18c. per gallon.

Oxalic Acid—The Tariff Commission's preliminary report on organic chemicals production in 1957 indicated that oxalic acid output last year was 23,347,898 pounds as opposed to 20,767,368 pounds in 1956.

Pentaerythritol—One producer equalized east and west coast prices on technical pentaerythritol, effective March 27, by removing the one cent differential between east and west coast postings which has existed since early March. The firm's price schedule is now set at 29½c. per pound in carload or truckload quantities, 30½c. per pound for less than carload shipments, delivered anywhere in the US.

At press time, other producers had not as yet announced a similar schedule for the west coast.

Sorbitol—A wide range of end-uses precludes any drastic drop-off in buying interest, a member of the trade reports. And since three of the major outlets, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and food, are more or less recession-proof, he expected business to continue at a good clip throughout the second quarter. At present, producers' inventories are adequate but in no sense burdensome.

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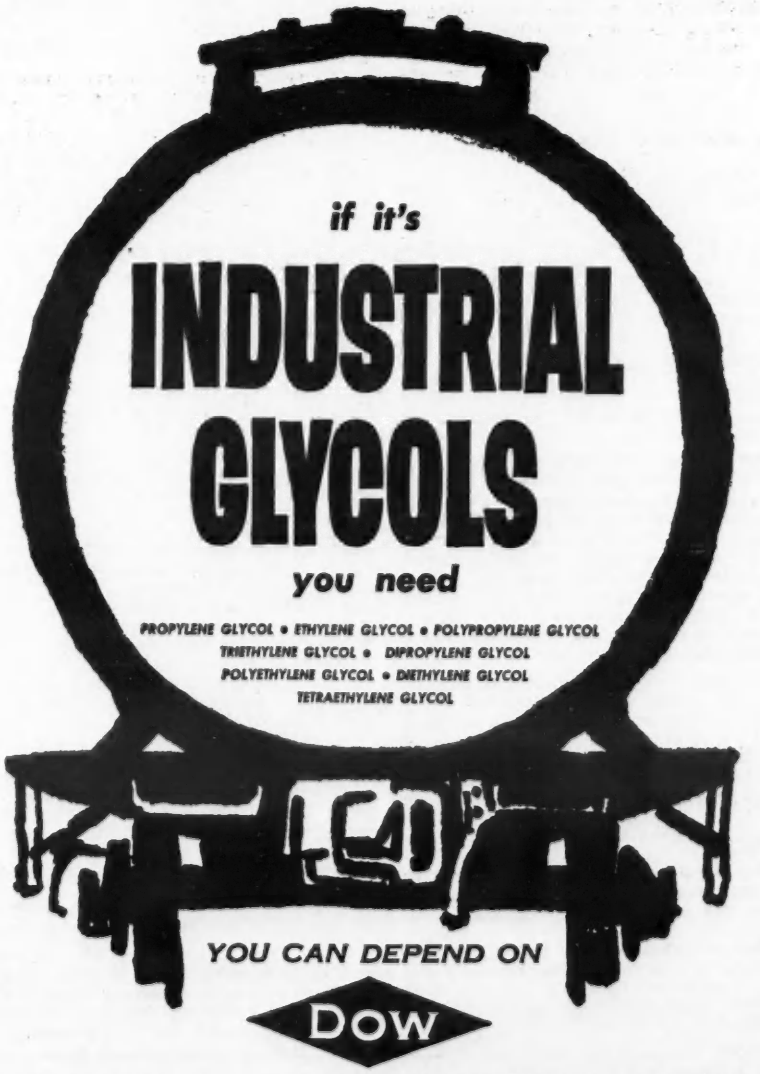

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Agricultural Chemicals

Producers of agricultural chemicals are not unduly alarmed despite the fact that fertilizer movement is not as yet in high gear. They contend that once the weather is discounted as a major factor, the sales curve will make a dramatic upturn—unprecedented, according to one man in the trade. The outlook now for fertilizer consumption this season varies with the geographical area. Generally, it's expected that fertilizer demand in the Northeast will approximate that of the preceding year. Sales in the Southeast, admittedly, will be off, reflecting adverse weather that has already taken its toll on crops and also the cotton and tobacco acreage turned over to the soil bank.

However, one producer feels that brisk demand for nitrogen solutions and other nitrogen materials for top dressing usage on the bermuda grass lands of Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina will be a compensating factor in that area.

About the same amount of fertilizer will be consumed this year as last in the Midwest, a trade member predicts. He expects that once the weather permits planting, demand will increase to such an extent that a tankcar shortage for shipment of nitrogen solutions will result as well as the inability of formulators to keep up with demand. And though crop acreage is diminishing each year, he said, this is counterbalanced by the increased use of fertilizers.

A man who keeps statistics on such things believes the fertilizer buying pattern in the Midwest—and, possibly, this is the start of a general trend—will resemble that of the 1930's not only this year but in the future as well. During the thirties, buying was concentrated in a 13 week period—April and May and four weeks in the Fall. During the war and in the years following, farmers were inclined to buy early due to the likelihood of shortages as the season progressed. Since shortages are becoming rare indeed with the steady increase in production, a return to the shorter buying season is said to be likely.

April 1 Price Advances

Benzene hexachloride, ½c. per lb.
DDT, contract, 1c. per lb.

Price Trends

Advanced

Fishmeal, Atlantic coast, $3 per ton
Fishscrap, Atlantic coast, $3 per ton

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
109.75	109.33	108.96	110.21

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The weather is still the factor behind the slow shipment of fertilizer, as far as the majority of producers are concerned. And they say that demand will continue slow as long as the farmer can't plant. A number of people have pointed out that it's becoming more and more common for the farmer to buy fertilizers just before he intends to apply it. This is a reversal of the trend of the war years and those immediately following when farmers bought early in the season, fearing shortage later in the year. With the subsequent increases in production in the past few years, farmers have no fear of shortages and this, of course, has influenced their buying habits.

Animal Proteins—Fishmeal and fishscrap are said to be in light to moderate supply with buying interest also moderate. Market strength was reflected in a price increase amounting to $3 per ton on both materials last week. Fishmeal is now quoted at $133-$135 per ton, scrap at $129-$131.

Quotations at both New York and Chicago on animal blood and tankage remained at established levels last week. A dealer reported that further advances were unlikely (prices are at the highest point in several years) and expected postings to hold firm for the next few weeks.

Demand from animal feed manufacturers continues strong with a slight pickup in buying interest on the part of fertilizer formulators reported recently.

Dicalcium Phosphate—People in the trade report active demand from animal feed manufacturers which, they say, is at a seasonal high. Supplies are adequate. Prices on feed grade dicalcium phosphate which were advanced 20c. per unit of P by major producers, January 1, are considered stable and no changes are anticipated for the present.

Lime—The Bureau of Mines reported that domestic sales of open-market lime in December amounted to 624,226 short tons, down 10 percent from the previous month's total.

Sales of quicklime for agricultural use amounted to 6,093 short tons, compared with 11,624 in November and 6,912 in the corresponding month in 1956. Total sales in 1957 dropped to 86,304 from 88,575 tons in the year prior.

Hydrated lime sales for agricultural use in December were reported by the Mines bureau at 4,091 short tons, against 6,787 of October, and 5,226 of December, 1956. 1957 sales totaled 135,669 short tons, approximately 4,000 tons less than 1956.

Potash—A major producer has announced prices, terms and conditions for delivery of potash salts for agricultural purposes in the continental US and Canada, effective during the season July 1, 1958—June 30, 1959.

For material contracted before July 1, the price is determined by the month of shipment. Shipments of 60 percent muriate, bags, granular or new standard grade, scheduled for July-August-September will be billed at $26 per ton, f.o.b. works.

An advance of $1.20 per ton will be effective in each of the two succeeding quarters. For the April-May-June period, the price will go to $29 per ton. This is also the price of material contracted for after July 1, 1958, for shipment prior to July 1, 1959.

Phosphate—The prolonged period of unfavorable farming weather has had a crippling effect on domestic movement of phosphate rock, sources in the trade mentioned last week. Most producers, as a result, are beset with relatively long supplies.

On the international scene, business is not much better. Trading with Germany is moderate and roughly equivalent to that of the preceding year. Japan, a principal consumer of US phosphate, is a different story, however. Sources said that the Japanese were faced with money problems which necessarily limited shipments to that country.

Florida phosphate rock prices were reduced 5c. per long ton in mid-March.

Superphosphate—This material which is the main phosphate product and constitutes the basic phosphate ingredient of nearly all commercial fertilizers is said by some people in the trade to be moving in normal volume domestically. Export demand which had cooled off some in recent weeks should be given a needed booster shot by the recently announced Korean tender which calls for approximately $3½ million of phosphate materials.

Pesticides

Endrin—Moderate demand for this material has been reported. The quote at $3.75 per pound, drums, delivered, is firm.

Endrin is primarily used for foliage insect control, particularly on tobacco and vegetables. This accounts for its seasonal movement.

Methyl Parathion—In order to compete with foreign offerings, some producers announced a price reduction of 15c. per pound, effective March 14. This established the present carlot price of $1.25 per pound for technical grade methyl parathion.

Rotenone—The current price is 12c. per unit-pound. Demand is considered fair, supplies adequate. Shipments are moderate.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

A basic dyestuffs producer announced advances on two textile dyes, effective April 1. Methyl violet base will be advanced 22 cents per pound while material designated Oil orange, Y-293, will be increased 17 cents per pound. Some petroleum sources were advancing some grades of cresylic acids April 1. Advances on intermediates, announced early in March, were slated to go into effect this week. Prices on large volume items were holding steady into the second quarter. Increased costs have put a squeeze on profits and tended to discourage talk of price reductions. At the same time, it was pointed out, producers inventories in some markets were burdensome.

Steel operating rate continued to hover at about fifty percent of capacity. Light oils were in plentiful supply as buying in benzene and toluene has remained dull and featureless. Imports of benzene have dropped since the first of the year, but sources were beginning to feel this condition could change. Little hope was held out for a noticeable upturn in demand from major benzene consuming outlets before the last quarter of the year.

Toluene was said to be moving largely into gasoline or the export market.

April 1 Price Advances

Methyl violet base, 22c. per lb.
o-Nitrotoluene, tanks, 2c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 3c. per lb.
Oil orange, Y-293, 17c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, technical, 4/100c. per lb.
o-Tolidine, 15c. per lb.
o-Toluidine, tanks, 3c. per lb.
c.l., t.l., l.c.l., 4c. per lb.
2,4-Tolylenediamine, 10c. per lb.

However, gasoline sales have been off and export price was very low.

Consumption of natural tar acids was felt to have improved this month although overall demand appeared still to be spotty. It was indicated in some quarters that m,p-cresols were in better balance. Imported cresylic acids appeared not so strong as was the case last month, but movement was still fairly good. Domestic makers reported sales at a moderate level.

Phthalic anhydride was dragging but the temper of the industry was definitely against any price change. Imported naphthalene was in abundant supply at prices ranging from 3½ to 4 cents per pound.

Good market tone of maleic anhydride was felt to be partially due to steady movement since the first of the year to makers of insecticides. Use in alkyd resins was dull, following the pattern for phthalic anhydride. Withdrawals for use in polyester resins was routine.

American Iron and Steel Institute reported steel production in the week ended March 23 amounted to 52.5 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production in the week ended March 30 was 1,363,000 net tons while actual output in the week previous was 1,417,000 tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,475,000 net tons and 2,364,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
118.10	118.10	118.12	118.20

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Material was in plentiful supply as demand from major outlets continued to level out. Sources held out little hope of a noticeable upturn in buying activity before the last quarter. Imports have slid off since the first of the year, but reports indicated that this situation could change. Domestic listing was unchanged at 36c. per gallon.

Cresols—Demand remained spotty overall, but some sources felt there had been an improvement in consumption on natural tar acids. Stocks of two and three degree cresols were in better balance, it was said. Price listings were unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Imported acids were reported not as strong as was the case a month ago, but movement was still fairly good. Domestic makers said volume was being maintained at a moderate level.

Information received at the close of the week indicated that some grades of petroleum cresylic acid would be advanced in price April 1. Report was that crudes had gone up in February adding to petroleum processing costs.

Naphthalene — Imported raw material was available in abundant supply. Price on eastern European material was about 3½c. per pound while naphthalene from western sources was said to be freely offered at a price approaching 4c. per pound. The only limits on imports appeared to be the amount of material consumers were willing to take in addition to their domestic supply. That ratio was apparently remaining steady. In any case, there was no indication that the domestic listing of 7c.

Aromatic Chemicals Output: January

Following statistics are based on figures compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during January of this year and yearly totals for the 1955-1957 period.

		January 1958	*Preliminary Total* 1957	*Total* 1956	*Total* 1955
Aniline	lbs.	10,176,788	112,838,720	125,233,736	131,998,703
Benzene, tar distillers	gals.	2,823,888	33,268,647	35,786,659	22,090,302
Cokeoven operators	gals.	10,744,857	180,007,347	178,859,679	173,956,039
Total from coal sources	gals.	13,568,745	213,275,994	214,646,338	196,046,341
Petroleum operators	gals.	11,883,854	112,293,949	178,859,679	173,956,039
Total from all sources	gals.	25,451,599	325,569,943	393,506,017	370,002,380
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)—					
*Content in solution	gals.	1,490,219	17,015,934	16,385,019	**
*Straight distillate	gals.	7,015,368	100,568,816	108,643,322	**
Total	gals.	8,505,587	117,584,750	125,028,341	**
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,460,385	16,974,527	15,364,846	20,663,045
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	1,132,242	13,369,273	12,106,596	11,138,500
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	4,221,793	48,549,859	58,218,753	52,104,392
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	34,256,974	373,319,736	445,304,766	430,295,540
*Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	28,893,921	399,649,074	471,990,270	445,052,742
Refined	lbs.	***	71,971,817	79,671,686	92,811,141
Phenol, tech. and USP, all sources	lbs.	47,395,239	523,607,744	517,487,709	488,781,901
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	25,436,437	346,825,778	315,492,092	347,310,587
Styrene monomer, from all plants	lbs.	95,034,178	1,163,883,085	1,114,343,109	1,011,857,133
Toluene, cokeoven operators	gals.	2,273,037	38,590,179	37,163,656	39,272,169
From other sources	gals.	17,477,287	164,998,190	139,417,353	148,710,989
Total from all sources	gals.	19,750,324	203,588,369	176,581,009	186,983,158
Xylene, from all sources	gals.	18,316,046	145,022,713	128,634,149	117,578,399

* Output of cokeoven operators and tar distillers.
** Data incomplete.
*** Item discontinued in 1958.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Coal Chemicals

per pound would break. Phthalic anhydride movement continued to lag.

Pyridine—Production of refined, two degree pyridine amounted to 190,023 pounds during January, according to report of the Tariff Commission. Trade sources have reported some added interest in pyridine in recent weeks. Reduced coking operations have cut down on available supplies of crudes for processing. However, there was no shortage of pyridine.

Solvent Naphtha—Production of crude, heavy solvent during January amounted to 378,974 gallons as compared to 431,214 in the month previous and 526,777 gallons in the comparable month one year ago.

Sales of crude were 392,553 gallons in January, 428,326 in the month previous and 553,692 gallons in the like month one year ago.

Stocks, end of month, were 242,965 in January as against 260,013 in the previous month and 286,014 in January, 1957.

Toluene—Outlook was not bright. Buying by arsenals has been depressed for many months. Movement currently appeared to be going into gasoline or export markets. Gasoline sales have been poor and export prices were very low, it was said. Sources felt that a lower toluene price would not appreciably help movement of toluene.

Xylene—Price was steady and unchanged at previously reported levels. A better export market coupled with reduced cokeoven output has meant an improved inventory picture for steel makers, it was said.

Bureau of Mines reported production of xylene from cokeoven sources in January amounted to 748,706 gallons as against 969,190 in the previous month and 937,886 gallons in the comparable month one year ago.

Sales during the month were 751,078 gallons compared to 815,371 in the month previous and 974,913 gallons in the like month one year ago.

Stocks, end of month, amounted to 907,407 gallons in January, 948,064 in the previous month and 706,379 gallons in January, 1957.

Dyes

Blacks—Production of Chrome Blue Black R during 1957 amounted to 1,171,205 while output of Direct Black EW was 4,569,599 pounds, according to report of the Tariff Commission. Production of the latter during January amounted to 360,977 pounds. Production figures for Chrome Blue Black R have been discontinued for 1958, the Commission said.

Methyl Violet Base—A basic dyestuffs producer announcer a 22c. per pound price increase for this material, effective April 1. Price will move from the current level of $1.54 to $1.76 per pound.

Naphthol AS—Tariff Commission indicated production during the month of January amounted to 57,208 pounds. Total output for 1957 amounted to 684,534 pounds, the Commission reported.

Oil Orange—Material of a basic dyestuffs producer, designated Oil Orange Y-293, will be advanced 17c. per pound effective April 1. Oil orange listed at $1.53 per pound and will move to $1.70 per pound.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 30 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	400,873
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	21,976,751
Benzene	gals.	2,173,622
Coaltar	gals.	10,538,507
Crude chemical oil	gals.	276,156
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvent	gals.	71,266
Toluene	gals.	463,231
Xylene	gals.	133,624

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Total output of technical and USP material during 1957 was 2,560,693 pounds, according to Tariff Commission reports. Pharmaceutical use was steady at a low volume and producers re-

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Coal Chemicals

ported prices unchanged from those levels in effect for many months. Technical material was steady and unchanged in price after the 2c. per pound across the board advance of January 1.

Dodecylbenzene — Posted prices were unchanged and steady at previously reported levels. Production report of the Tariff Commission indicated that output of dodecylbenbene during the month of January amounted to 40,708,969 pounds. Last price action in the market was the ½c. per pound reduction which was instituted by major producers in late November of last year.

Maleic Anhydride—Price was unchanged and steady at 27¾c. per pound in tanker quantity while carload and truckload lots were 28¾c. and l.c.l. lots listed at 29¾c. per pound. Material delivered west of the Rockies was 1½c. per pound more across the schedule.

Movement to alkyd resins outlet was depressed following the lead of phthalic. Withdrawals for use in polyester resins has been routine. However, current market tone was accounted good due chiefly to steady movement since the first of the year to makers of insecticides. The variety of outlets which have developed in recent years for this material continued to give producers just cause for optimism over the long pull.

Phthalic Andhydride—Market remained listless as consumers were limiting buying to immediate or nearby need. Price was unchanged from previous report. Tariff Commission reported production in 1957 amounted to thirty million pounds more than in the previous year. Capacity was felt to be fully adequate to care for current and long term needs.

Styrene Monomer—Price on monomer was scheduled to advance 4/100c. per pound on April 1. New schedules listed tankcar lots at 12.6c. per pound while c.l., t.l. quantity was 15.1c. and less carlots, 17.1c. per pound. Polymer grade was unchanged and steady according to trade reports of last week.

Vinyltoluene — Price was quoted at 13½c. per pound in tanks; 16c. in carload and truckload quantity; and 18c. per pound in less than carload quantity. Withdrawals were steady at a moderate level. Stocks were fully adequate for trade requirements.

Diphenhydramine HCl Won't Get Over-Counter Sanction

Food and Drug Administration has announced that a proposal to exempt diphenhydramine hydrochloride preparations from the prescription-dispensing requirements of the food, drug and cosmetic act has been withdrawn, and no order permitting over-the-counter sale will be issued.

The agency said that after the petition had been filed for exemption, the petitioner reconsidered and concluded that the drugs could not be considered safe for over-the-counter sale.

This conclusion, it was added, was supported by comment from a number of physicians who expressed their opinion that the drug was not safe for use without prescription because of adverse effects, particularly drowsiness, produced by the drug.

Under the FDA law, the agency has authority to exempt drugs from the prescription-dispensing requirement when their safety has been established, either on its own motion or by petition of the producer.

Merck Awarded Contract For Anti-Cancer Research

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been awarded a $775,000 contract by the government to carry out two research projects in the field of cancer. The projects are part of the government's program for the discovery of anti-cancer drugs and are under the auspices of the Cancer Chemotherapy National Service Center of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

The larger of the two research projects will be in the field of biological research. The second project will establish a preparations laboratory to supply commercially available compounds needed for extending research in the cancer field. The company is undertaking the research for the government on an actual cost, nonprofit basis.

GSA Wants Fertilizer Bids

General Services Administration has invited bids, which will be opened April 8, for furnishing 140 metric tons of fertilizer to be shipped to Korea under the Mutual Security Program. The commttee invitation calls for offers on twenty tons of phosphate rock, twenty tons of tri-calcium phosphate and 100 tons of triple super phosphate. Delivery is to be within twenty-one days after notice of award. The invitation number is FN-4S-8396-N-4-8-58.

Schering Drug Facility Is Opened in Colombia

A new pharmaceutical processing plant located in Bogota, Colombia, has been opened by Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

Addition of the new facility, which was constructed and will be operated by Schering's Colombian affiliate, Undra Limitada, is part of the company's program to expand still further the growing foreign market and to provide an 'on-the-spot' source of supply," Francis C. Brown, Schering president, says.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate improvement was noted in the demand for textile and leather chemicals last week, according to trade sources. Business was not heavy, and restricted to prompt delivery, but aggregated a fair volume. Prices were without change and firmly maintained for less carlot quantities. Steady call continued for delivery against former orders. The potato starch market in Maine was stronger due to high cost of potatoes and the smaller crop in the South. Carlots were advanced fractionally in some quarters which was expected to become general in the next few days. Sago flour replacements were in a tight position due to the uncertainty of getting shipments from primary sources as a result of internal political disturbances. Chemicals were in good request against current contracts, while new business was reported light. Tanning materials continued quiet and quotably unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
102.79	102.79	102.79	105.33

For Current Prices See Page 9

Shoe output in February is estimated at 49.7 million pairs, by the National Shoe Manufacturers Association, a decrease of 3 percent from February, 1957, when 51,250,000 pairs were produced. The decline took place in all categories, except youths' and boys,' infants' and babies,' and "other."

Based on manufacturers' schedules, it is estimated that March output will be about 50.5 million pairs, or 8.1 percent less than last year when production reached 54,925,000 pairs. Shoe production in the first three months of 1958 was estimated at 153,641,000 pairs compared with the output of 157,640,000 pairs for the same period in 1957; 164,648,000 pairs in 1956 and 151,613,000 pairs in 1955.

Wool consumption in Britain last year was officially placed at 489.2 million pounds (clean weight) the third largest annual total since World War II and 6 million pounds more than in 1956. Detailed figures, however, show that consumption in the final quarter of 1957 was 10 percent below the average of the first three quarters. December consumption was 13 percent below a year earlier.

Woolen and worsted fabric production totaled 61.5 million finished linear yards during the fourth quarter of 1957 it was reported by the Census Bureau. This was 15 percent lower than the third quarter and about 18 percent less than the fourth quarter the previous year.

Chemicals

Bichromates — Business was reported fairly active for prompt delivery. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Fair volume of trading was reported for prompt delivery. Prices were without change and well held.

Sulfonated Oils—Quotations of all varieties were maintained at current levels. Demand was spotty, chiefly for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg — Trading was reported spotty and restricted to prompt delivery. Flake was available at $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, and powder, $1.23 to $1.25 per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity and seller. Technical remained steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Starch—Market remained steady, despite spotty consumer demand. Prices were unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.50. New York basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 183,000 bushels to 89,953,000 bushels for the week ended March 21, against 99,223,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Consuming demand was fair and restricted to prompt needs. Stocks on spot were unchanged ranging from $1.27 to $1.29 per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—High cost of potatoes combined with the smaller potato crop in the South created a stronger tone in this market. Carlots were firmly held ranging from 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine, depending upon seller. Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery. Supplies on spot were maintained at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Idaho starch was unchanged and steady at 6.35c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern destinations.

Sago Flour — Primary market was firmer, reflecting internal warfare in producing areas, which has affected shipments. This has strengthened the local market. Raw flour on spot was held at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse and refined, 8½c. to 9c. same basis.

Tapioca Flour—This market remained unchanged and steady. Medium Siamese flour was maintained 5.4c. to 5.45c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and grade A at 5.7c., same basis. Consumers showed fair interest in replacements of the former while A grade was inactive. Brazilian flour was quoted at 7.85c. per pound, carlots, exdock, April-May shipment.

Tanning Materials

Cattle hide and kip side leathers production in January was estimated at 2,108,000 hides and kips by Tanners Council; calf and whole kip skins, 786,000; goat and kid skins, 1,931,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 1,906,000.

Total output of cattle hide and kip side leathers in 1957 amounted to 25,522,000; calf and whole kip skins, 9,217,000; goat and kid skins, 22,302,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 25,208,000.

Chestnut Extract—Offers for shipments were maintained at prevailing quotations. Buying interest was still reported light. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—This market was steady and unchanged. Shipments were quoted at 7½c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry was reported slow. Shipments were without change. African bark was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Columbian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was slow. Primary market was steady. Shipments were unchanged. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market was reported steady, despite limited trading. Prices were without change. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia—Offers for shipment were well held, but consumer interest also was inactive. Beards were quoted at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $66 to $67 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Buying interest was light and confined to nearby shipment. Quotations were unchanged. Fair average was quoted at $78.50 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $73, same basis. East Africa extract, 60 percent, unchanged at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South Africa extract at 8.4c. per pound same basis.

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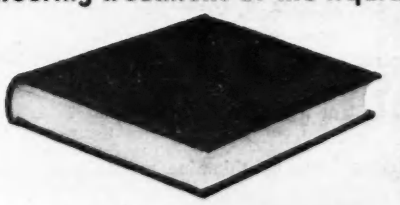

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Sodium phenobarbital was increased 50 cents per pound last week. Calcium phenolsulfonate was hiked 20 cents per pound while sodium phenolsulfonate was boosted 2 cents and zinc phenolsulfonate advanced 1 cent per pound. Sodium p-aminobenzoate was advanced 10 cents per pound. Resublimed iodine and iodine salts were holding steady after the 15 cents per pound drop in crude iodine two weeks ago. USP phenobarbital as well as barbital and sodium barbital were unchanged after the advance on sodium phenobarb. No other price action was noted in drug and fine chemicals markets as pharmaceutical makers moved into the second quarter of the year.

Antibiotics markets were maintaining good balance under seasonally reduced demands. Major suppliers prices were unchanged. In vitamin markets, movement has been good although profits are down as a result of the extensive reductions in these markets during the past year. Some sources questioned the value of reluctions in folic acid to combat imports since duty on import material was said to be based on twenty-five percent of domestic selling price.

Basic suppliers of aspirin were reporting that sales volume had exceeded their projections in each of the first three months of the year. Schedules were still snug on some types of aspirin and producers, who had expected to resume normal operations in April, were revising their estimates. One source said that normal inventories might not be attained before May. The heavy demand made during the flu outbreak coupled with normal demand during the winter months helped keep production facilities operating at capacity.

Brazilian menthol was weaker last week. With a good new crop in prospect, dealers here were anxious to move stocks on hand. Price was said to depend, in part, on the amount of surplus on hand here when new crop comes into the market.

Bulk suppliers of sulfonamides were beginning to feel the effects of seasonal decline in sales. Export demand has continued to level out. Good volume was reported at retail outlets, but with warmer weather the trend was bound to be downward.

Aspirin—Basic producers reported that sales volume had exceeded projections for each of the first three months of this year. In some instances, where sources had expected an increasingly favorable supply position in April, it was now conceded that normal inventories might not be attained before May. Schedules were still snug on some types of aspirin but producers were able to care for their needs.

Calcium Phenolsulfonate—Price was advanced 20c. per pound to 99c. Increase was announced along with the 2c. per pound boost on sodium phenolsulfonate and a 1c. hike for zinc phenolsulfonate. Increased costs factors were accounted responsible for the increases.

Folic Acid—Import price was reported ranging from $60 to $65 per kilo as compared to domestic listing of $70. Since import duty on this material was said to be fixed at about 25 percent of domestic selling price, the value of continued domestic price reductions to combat imports was seriously questioned.

Iodides—Basic producers reported no change in listed prices for resublimed iodine and iodides at the close of the week. It was uncertain if any action would be taken on these materials as a result of the 15c. per pound reduction in the price of crude iodine two weeks ago. A previous reduction of 32c. per pound in the price of crude in November, 1956, was not reflected in lower list prices on related products. Markets have been weak, pricewise, for many months.

Menthol—Price of Brazilian menthol was weaker last week as dealers quoted regular crystals at $5.75 per pound and $5.90 for large crystals. With a fairly good new crop in prospect, the picture was not bright for dealers holding stocks here. Current trading was dull and without feature. Further weakening in price was felt to be largely dependent on the amount of surplus here when new crop material comes into the market.

Piperazine—Basic producers listed dry material, 95 percent purity or better, in truckload quantity at $1.95 per pound while less than truckload lots listed at $2 per pound. Market was routine. Current capacity was fully adequate for consumer requirements.

Piperazine Salts—Pharmaceutical grade citrate listed at $1.24 per pound in 100-lb. lots while hexahydrate was quoted at $1.10 per pound, same quantity. Competition in feed grade continued heavy. Withdrawals were steady at a moderate level.

Sodium p-Aminobenzoate—A producer announced a 10c. per pound increase in the price of this material. Under current schedules, material in 100-pound drums lists at $2.55 per pound.

Sodium Phenobarbital—This material was boosted 50c. per pound to a level of $3.75. USP phenobarbital remained unchanged at $3.25 per pound. Barbital and sodium barbital continued to list at $4.50 and $4.75 per pound respectively.

Sodium Phenolsulfonate—This material was advanced 2c. per pound across the board. New price schedules listed granular material at 50c. per pound while powder was upped to 53c.

Zinc Phenolsulfonate—Granular material was increased 1c. per pound to 44c. while powder moved from 46c. to 47c. per pound. Last price action in the market was the 5c. per pound advance of July, 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced

Calcium phenolsulfonate, 20c. per lb.
Sodium phenobarbital, 50c. per lb.
Sodium phenolsulfonate, 2c. per lb.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
63.20	63.19	63.20	65.27

For Current Prices See Page 9

Botanicals

Dealers in water soluble gums reported overall market tone was dull as consumers continued to keep a wary eye on inventories. However, listless buying has not served to weaken price

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		January, 1958	*Total 1957*	*Total 1956*	*Total 1955*
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	2,143,635	17,944,389	17,260,923	15,364,847
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	20,872,451	235,233,311	219,471,440	165,602,479
Penicillin salts	million units	29,845,158	543,299,210	452,266,650	330,863,171
Streptomycin	gms.	6,924,403	96,933,293	72,826,643	66,240,157
Sulfonamides	lbs.	387,533	3,609,883	3,105,827	2,259,973
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	330,447	3,191,649	2,950,174	2,368,554
Niacin and amide	lbs.	260,334	2,643,657	2,369,386	2,053,474
Thiamin and derivatives	lbs.	30,961	290,951	232,792	204,481

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structure with the exception of Tragacanth ribbons and Karaya gum grades.

Excess stocks of Tragacanth ribbons for pharmaceutical use were said to have accumulated in London and have not moved readily into consumer channels. Dealers anxious to move stocks before new arrivals this summer have quoted easier prices in recent weeks. On the other hand, Tragacanth flakes, especially the lower grades, remained in light supply and prices have been well maintained.

Takings of arabic gum have been good. Large consumers have cut inventories as a reflection of overall business uncertainty, but quiet buying for food and pharmaceutical use has been steady. Industrial applications were off.

Arabic Gum — Market was currently strong, although off from levels of last year. Sources noted a decline in large volume movement, but quiet buying has been steady. Industrial use has suffered, while food and pharmaceutical withdrawals helped shore up the market. Prices were well maintained on amber sorts and powder.

Olibanum Gum — Siftings were 20c., nominal, while price for tears was quoted in a range of 22c. to 30c. per pound. Movement was steady at a low volume. Siftings remained in very light supply. Trade interest was dull.

Tragacanth Gum—Price on ribbons for use in the pharmaceutical industry was easier, according to report of some dealers. Range was from $3.50 to $4.50 per pound. Excess stocks in London have failed to move into consuming channels as might have been expected, it was said. Dealers here, anxious to reduce inventories before new arrivals this summer, have quoted easier prices in recent weeks. However, Tragacanth flakes remained in light supply and prices were well maintained. Listing for Tragacanth No. 2 was $3.40 while No. 3 was $3 to $3.10 per pound and USP powder ranged from $1.25 to $1.38.

Linde Offers Argon Gas At 99.995 Percent Purity

A firm guarantee of 99.995 percent purity for its argon gas is offered by Linde Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation. The new higher purity gas, containing less than fifty parts per million of impurities, is Linde's regular industrial argon—available for all orders without any special price or grade category.

Linde stressed that the high-purity guarantee refers to the delivery state of the argon, not merely to the manufactured purity, and that the guarantee also holds true for all methods of delivery.

Olin Throwing In

—Continued from page 3

ous loss which has been steadily increasing."

The plant was built early in World War II and leased from the government in 1951. According to Olin's annual report, which contains the Morgantown disclosure, net rental for the facilities at the West Virginia ordnance works amounted to $6.3 million last year.

As new lower-cost plants have been coming on stream, Olin says that it has been forced to cut back production of ammonia and methanol at Morgantown for better than a year now.

However, to ease the economic strain on the Morgantown community, the firm has kept its cokeovens going and has managed to sell its excess production. But, the company contends it's no longer able to do that and must now shut down the plant.

Here, in a special Olin statement on the Morgantown situation, is the corporation's summing-up:

"Although we knew that our attempts to find a solution to this plant's economic problems would result in a substantial loss from our operations in 1957, the losses actually acquired to keep the plant in operation were far more serious than expected.

"Furthermore, the market for coke has recently softened to the point where it is now impossible to sell our production. As a result, our losses have become prohibitive."

FDA Faces Up to Bad News: No Expansion

—Continued from page 3

could go to the bureau of the Budget with was a 15 percent increase in staff."

HEW officials, thereupon, went to the Budget Bureau with an appropriation request of $10,980,000. However, they were unable to convince the bureau of the merits of the increase, and the figure was whittled down to $9,410,000. The house committee took another whack at the total and cut it down to $9,300,000.

The $110,000 reduction made by the appropriations committee was a special fund proposed to be allowed for civil defense activities of FDA to reactivate some programs discontinued several years ago.

These included training of federal, state, and local food and drug officials and members of the regulated industries; testing of foods and drugs exposed to nuclear energy, and studies of potential biological warfare agents that might be used to contaminate foods and drugs.

Congressman Commiserates

Rep. John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee in charge of HEW funds, during the course of the hearings, commiserated with FDA officials over some of their troubles stemming from lack of adequate appropriations. However, whether he tried to correct the situation when the bill was under consideration by the full committee, is not known.

That the troubles of FDA are mounting, was testified to by Commissioner George Larrick. He cited the growing population, increased and necessary use of insecticides in agriculture, the rapid strides being made by the pharmaceutical industry in developing new potent drugs, and the increasing use of chemicals in food processing and preparation.

One of the problems discussed specifically was the illicit traffic in amphetamines. A year ago, FDA with the aid of the Department of Justice made wholesale raids on taverns and other places where sales of the tablets were being made to truck drivers, but Mr. Larrick said that it has not put a stop to such traffic.

"We just put a dent in it," he said, adding that the agency will be unable to do any more in the new fiscal year to correct the situation than it did in the past.

He also related some of the problems being encountered in keeping the markets free of foods containing excessive amounts of insecticide residues. In one case, FDA seized sixteen carloads of spinach that had been sprayed with DDT just at market time.

In another case, quantities of DDT were discovered in milk from cows that had eaten fodder which unsuspecting dairy farmers had purchased from a large grower of sweet corn after it had been sprayed with DDT on a massive scale.

Things on Tap for Future

Some of the things on tap for the future were listed by Mr. Larrick as follows:

"We want to learn more about the new cosmetics and the new ingredients that go into them. Recently, investigations in this area have been confined largely to those reported to have caused irritations or other injuries to users.

"Our program for 1958 includes more attention to food standards. This area has received a small part of FDA time in recent years. Consumers, as well as food manufacturers, want standards for additional foods and more enforcement of standards.

"Another need for better pocketbook protection is in the area of deliberate fraud. Last year we seized cocoa adulterated with ground cocoa shells and cottonseed flour, olive oil labeled as pure but containing substantial portion of cottonseed oil, and other grossly misbranded items. We plan to continue our efforts to curtail such practices."

Alcohol Proprietor Ruling Rewritten by Government

A 1956 ruling dealing with the filing of formulas by successor proprietors using alcohol in manufacturing operations has been rewritten for the sake of clarity by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Service.

The new ruling (Rev. Rul. 58-123) reads as follows:

Where there is a change in the proprietorship of a nonbeverage manufacturer and the successor desires to use the formulas filed by the predecessor, he must (1) submit new formulas in his name on Form 1678, Formula and Process for Nonbeverage Product, to replace those submitted by the predecessor, or (2) adopt the formulas already on file by the submission of an affidavit to the Assistant Regional Commissioner, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax, stating that the preparations covered by formulas submitted by the prior ownership, and on file with the Internal Revenue Service, will be manufactured in accordance with such approved formulas and processes.

The affidavit should be prepared in quadruplicate and should identify the formulas by serial numbers and names of products. One copy of the affidavit will be retained by the nonbeverage product manufacturer. The Assistant Regional Commissioner will retain the original affidavit and one copy and will forward one copy to the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Minerals Men Tell

—Continued from page 7

dustry, which drew from Sen. Arthur V. Watkins of Utah, the added comment that a higher tariff on fluorspar would be very unpopular. The senator indicated he expected provisions to be contained in the trade agreements extension bill for quotas on imports.

Julian D. Conover, executive vice-president of the American Mining Congress, offered a number of suggestions to the committee for inclusion in a long-range minerals program. These included:

- Removal of present restrictions on depletion allowances at least to the point of putting the mining industry on a par with the petroleum industry in its treatment under the tax laws.
- Congressional veto, rather than Presidential veto, of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.
- Adequate import taxes on metals and minerals which compete with domestic producers supplying a substantial part of domestic needs. For lead, zinc and copper he proposed a duty of four cents a pound when prices drop to 17 cents a pound for lead, 14½ cents for zinc and 30 cents for copper.
- Import quotas on metals and minerals where they are practical.

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AGAR—25 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Kobe
20 bls, Mitsubishi International Corp, Nagoya
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
ANILINE DYES—16 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
100 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
51 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
29 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
31 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
24 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—340 bgs, Chr, Hansenshab, Cabedelo
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
611 cs, Rijeka
150 cs, Antwerp
APRICOT KERNELS—65 bgs, Beyrouth
ARSENIC, WHITE—81 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—9,448 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fremantle
4,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
BARBASCO ROOT—348 bls, Brown Bros, Callao
59 bgs, Brown Bros, Callao
BEEF EXTRACT—200 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Brisbane
20 cs, J Thallon & Co, Brisbane
100 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—36 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fremantle
20 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
9 bdls, Koster Keunen, Massawa
60 blks, International Commodities Corp, Lisbon
93 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
102 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Assab
BENTONITE—1,112 bgs, National City Bank, Leghorn
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Messina
BISMUTH ALUMINATE—3 dms, Rexall Drug Co, Southampton
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co, Port of Spain
15 dms, Callao
BORNYL ACETATE—3 dms, Consumers Import Co, Marseille
BRONZE POWDER—100 dms, Wm Recht Co, Hamburg
BURNT UMBER—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
340 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Larnaca
CADMIUM—52 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—6 cs, Chemopuro Manufacturing Co, Bombay
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—400 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
83 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
30 dms, Bremen
CAMPHOR—61 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
83 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
30 dms, Bremen
CAMPHOR OIL—15 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Keelung
33 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Yokohama
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—10 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
726 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
112 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
168 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
557 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
334 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Areia Branca
125 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
525 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahyba
75 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Parnahyba
125 bgs, National City Bank, Sao Luiz Maranhao
259 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
405 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
270 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
777 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza
224 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
89 bgs, M Hassel & Co, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
334 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Fortaleza
153 bgs, Areia Branca
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
1,500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
672 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Melbourne
1,848 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
360 bgs, Melbourne
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—100 tons, National City Bank, Cochin
CASSIA—1,440 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Saigon
267 bls, A G Dunn, Saigon
CASTOR OIL—376 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Lobito
300 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Fortaleza
300 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
300 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Fortaleza
300 tons, Brazilian Industrial Oils, Fortaleza
612 tons, Recife
313 tons, Salvador
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Honk Kong
CELERY SEED OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Bombay
CHLORINATED RUBBER—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
CITRIC ACID—50 dms, D C Andrews, Avonmouth
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Hong Kong
40 dms, Jacobsen Van Bergh, Hong Kong
15 dms, A Verley & Co, Hong Kong
75 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Keelung
5 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
CLOVE—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Tamatave
300 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Tamatave
200 bgs, A G Dunn, Tamatave
100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Tamatave
100 bgs, Max Van Pels, Tamatave
200 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Tamatave
900 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—16 dms, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—9 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
15 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
73 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
9 dms, Hamburg
COBALT POWDER—30 dms, C Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL—350 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
390 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
500 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
460 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
449 tons, Manila
48 dms, Havana
COPAL GUM—63 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
61 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—444 bgs, Port Lyautey
CORN STARCH—230 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—60 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—341 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
277 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, W L Wilner, Larnaca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—225 cs, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
50 cs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,305 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
2,240 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—137 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
685 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
EPSOM SALT—2,700 bgs, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
EUCALYPTOL—16 dms, Malaga
EUCALYPTUS OIL—5 dms, Magnus Mabee Reynard, Sydney
50 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
12 dms, Seville
EUCALYPTUS WOOD EXTRACT—9,028 bgs, Crystal Extract & Chemical Co, Fremantle
FENEL SEED—92 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—8 dms, Hanover Bank, Yokohama
5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—105,239 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Santos
18,083 tons, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
109,620 bbls, Hess Inc, Santos
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
327,864 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
108,402 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
100,426 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
362,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
99,444 bbls, White Fuel Corp, Punta Cardon
219,336 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
GALLIC ACID—20 dms, Glasgow
GARLIC POWDER—25 cs, Malaga
GELATIN—50 bls, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
100 bgs, Aries Co, Havre
40 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Tamatave
5 dms, Antoine Chiris, Tamatave
2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
10 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
GERMANIUM OXIDE—200 cs, American Metal Co, Antwerp
GINGER—169 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kobe
GLUE—60 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUE STOCK—465 bls, John Gorvers Co, Puerto Plata
1,035 bdls, H Elkan & Co, Rotterdam
GLYCERINE—147 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Penang
1,000 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
1,000 bgs, C Peltinos, Tamatave
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
250 bgs, Tamatave
500 bgs, Bremen
GUAR GUM—2,488 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,777 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HENNA LEAVES—166 bls, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
HERRINGMEAL—1,000 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Gothenburg
HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, Buckley & Co, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—60 dms, Robeco Chemicals, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—6 bls, Barranquilla
IRON BLUE—40 dms, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Malaga
435 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
KARAYA GUM—307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
30 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Bombay
184 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
401 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
317 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
851 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
KELPMEAL—224 bgs, Hinton & Co, Dublin
LABDANUM GUM—1 cs, Malaga
LEMON OIL—2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
40 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHIUM CARBONATE—15 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
LIVER CONCENTRATE—2 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVER EXTRACT—17 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—18 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LIVERMEAL—1,087 bgs, T J Kane & Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—30 bbls J Einstein, Genoa
893 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Bank of NY, Valencia
100 bgs, National City Bank, Valencia
101 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Portimao
400 bgs, J L Quesada, Portimao
MAGNESITE—200 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
30 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—2 cs, Petely Enterprises Inc, Yokohama
MANGROVE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MARJORAM—100 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
46 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Marseille
MENTHOL—50 cs, National City Bank, Santos
65 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
100 cs, North American Continental Co, Santos
MENTHOL, SYNTHETIC—81 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Fremantle
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—1 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURY—608 flks, Cadiz
MOLASSES—55 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
150 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
250 bgs, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—667 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—2,000 bgs, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
1,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
3,125 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NIGER SEED—88 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Massawa
176 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Massawa
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—12 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—70 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
OAKMOSS—154 bls, Rijeka
OCHER—224 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Mossel Bay
OLIBANUM GUM—47 bgs, Max Van Pels, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—41 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Sfax
254 dms, J H Schroder, Sfax
197 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
50 dms, Toronto Dominion Bank, Sfax
48 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, La Goulette
100 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Sfax
150 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
25 dms, A Fantis, Sfax
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
100 dms, Hanover Bank, Sfax
50 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Sfax
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Piraeus
50 dms, National City Bank, Piraeus
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Piraeus
52 dms, Schroeder Bros, Piraeus
50 dms, J Weber & Co, Marseille
50 dms, National City Bank, Tunis
25 dms, De Simone Bros, Tunis
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
61 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Belize
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
PALM OIL—75 dms, Borden Co, Antwerp
496 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Boma
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, J Manheimer, Bombay
1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—301 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
198 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALO SANTO OIL—99 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—34 cs, Vitarine & Co, Mombasa
17 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—380 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
450 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
175 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
925 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
500 bgs, Rijeka
PAPRIKA EXTRACT—17 bbls, Alicante
PEARL ESSENCE—2 cs, Ronar Inc, Genoa
PEATMOSS—3,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,680 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
800 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,500 bls, American Express Co, Bremen
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Glasgow
1,100 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
3,000 bls E J Lang, Bremen
10,500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
3,240 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PECTIN—175 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Pembroke Trading Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
630 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
154 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Djakarta
32 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Djakarta
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
280 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
224 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—250 bgs, J Weinstein, Cadiz
270 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—41 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
30 dms, D M Hicks, Antwerp
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, National City Bank, Montevideo
11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
5 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—255,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
166,955 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
105,595 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
99,907 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
POLLACKLIVER OIL—97 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,400 bgs, C Itoh & Co, Yokohama
22 bgs, Toyo Menka Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—146 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
535 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
410 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—16 dms, Matadi
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—375 bls, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,021 bgs, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
4,098 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
529 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
751 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,540 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—6 dms, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAFAELITE—184 dms, C A Redden, Liverpool
RICE STARCH—230 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
RUTILE SAND—1,800 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—34 bbls., Parke Davis & Co, Sydney
SABADILLA SEED—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, La Guaria
100 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, La Guaria
120 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaria
SACCHARIN—20 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Trieste
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Fremantle
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
SELENIUM POWDER—25 cs, Montanore Inc, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—232 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Puerto Barrios
1,313 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puerto Barrios
SHARKLIVER OIL—6 dms, Collett Week Corp, Oslo
16 dms, Havana
SHELLAC—227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
28 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Hanover Bank, Yokohama
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Glasgow
50 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
5 bgs, Algin Corp of America, San Antonio
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
45 dms, D C Andrews, Swansea
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
SODIUM CYANIDE—520 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM HYDROXY CINNAMATE—33 cks, Havre
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—114 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—998 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—200 dms, Glasgow
SPERMATINE—57 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Bergen
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
STEARYL ALCOHOL—100 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
STRYCHNINE—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
SULFATHIAZOLE—4 kgs, Hamburg
SUMAC—136 bgs, Palermo
TALC—7,960 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
2,286 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bombay
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,240 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
2,723 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
5,840 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
2,126 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,130 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Penang
3,428 bgs, Bangkok
TERPINE HYDRATE—10 dms, Rotterdam
THIOUREA—600 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Moji
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—2 bgs, Bedford Chemical Corp, Antwerp
TOLU BALSAM—18 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Genaives
TRAGACANTH GUM—147 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—600 dms, Venice
VANILLA BEANS—186 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
46 cs, F R Dreyer, Tamatave
177 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
155 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
183 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
205 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
27 cs, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
168 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
90 cs, F Huber & Co, Tamatave
44 cs, National City Bank, Tamatave
192 cs, Tamatave
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,000 bls, John Holt & Co, Mossel Bay
WATTLE EXERACT—427 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
2,091 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—218 dms, Robeco Chemicals, Fremantle
138 dms, W L Montgomery & Co, Fremantle
321 dms, Chemical Bank, Fremantle
146 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
106 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
165 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Fremantle
54 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
83 dms, Melbourne
ZEDOU GUM—50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshahr
ZINC OXIDE—40 bgs, Rotterdam

—Continued on page 63

Jobs & People

Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Donald D. McMillan** has been named personnel manager of the company's Muskogee, Okla., division.

General Foods, White Plains, N. Y.—**Dr. Ben F. Buchanan** has been named associate director of product development in the General Foods research center. Dr. Buchanan was previously manager of the pharmaceutical department and director of technical service for International Minerals & Chemical Corporation. Another personnel move by General Foods was the promotion of **Dr. Edgar Rogier** to research associate at the research laboratories. Dr. Rogier, prior to his joining the company in 1952, had been working on the development of new methods for the total synthesis of steroids at the University of Wisconsin.

A. C. Horn Companies, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, New York—**Werner Klugman** has been appointed plant manager of the A. C. Horn Companies, Long Island City, N. Y., units.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex.—**John G. Sibley** has been named to the newly-created post of southern regional manager. Mr. Sibley joined Jefferson in 1953 and became a district sales manager in 1956. Another Jefferson appointment was that of **William P. Thorp, 3rd,** who has been named resident salesman in the Charlotte, N. C., office.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.—Two regional sales managers for agricultural products have been named. **Fred O. Church** was named manager for the southern region while **Frank W. Warren** was made sales manager for the mid-Atlantic region.

Monsanto Chemical, Ltd., a division of Monsanto Chemical Company, Montreal Canada—**J. H. Langstaff** has been appointed product sales manager for general chemicals. He has been with Monsanto since 1954.

Olin Mathieson Chemicals Corporation, New York—**John M. Welch** has been named director of field sales for the Olin aluminum division. He was previously Chicago regional sales manager for Olin aluminum. The industrial chemicals division, meanwhile, has named seven regional appointees. **James C. Rigsby, Charles L. Mullin** and **Richard G. Roberts** have been assigned to the division's Lake Charles, La., plant as chemical engineers. **Oscar A. Knight, jr.,** has been appointed technical representative and **Robert L. Moser,** chemical trainee, both in the Baltimore, Md., headquarters. **Patrick N. Baker** has been named a chemical sales trainee in the division's Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. **Dean D. Lewis** has been transferred from Baltimore to Charlotte, N. C., as sales representative.

Potash Company of America, Carlsbad, N.M.—**Theodore Neeley** has been named sales representative for Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and portions of the Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois territory. He had previously been a sales representative in the Carolinas.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York—**Marvin R. Huffman** has joined the quality control laboratory at the South Charleston, W.Va., plant.

Selections for Your Bookshelf

FILM FORMATION, FILM PROPERTIES AND FILM DETERIORATION—By the Research Committee, Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. Cloth; 422 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: Interscience Publishers, Inc. $9.75.

This book, off the press this month, covers the history, experimental data, and results of a long range research project started by the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs in 1946. The purpose of the project was to add to the sum total of man's knowledge through fundamental research, by studying film formation, properties and deterioration of pure compounds.

These compounds consisted of some twenty specially prepared pure single acid esters and alkyds of the type of unsaturated fatty acid that exists in vegetable drying oils as mixed triglycerides. Esters made with glycerol, pentaerythritol, and dipentaerythritol were studied, eliminating as many variables as possible.

Results of studies involving fresh and aged films are reported with respect to gain in weight, ultimate analyses, spectrophotometric studies, infrared and ultraviolet studies, exterior exposure tests, water and alkali resistance, adhesion, gloss and gloss retention, molecular size shape and weight, depth of oxygen penetration, permeability, rate of erosion, oxidation, hardness and abrasion resistance, chemical analysis, and electrical constants.

BETTER REPORT WRITING. By Willis H. Waldo. Cloth; 231 pages, 7½x5 inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $4.75.

The author has been involved in industrial writing of technical reports for a considerable time, and his approach to the subject is more practical than theoretical. This volume is designed to help technical people write laboratory and project reports in such a manner as to get the message over effectively to both technical and non-technical people who might be concerned with it.

The book is not intended to be an all out authoritative treatise on the classical exposition of technical English. It is simply a workable reference book designed to help the technical writer. It does not assume, as certain publications do, that the technical man is not able to express himself. It merely shows him how to express himself better and "pitch" the report more understandably.

CONSERVATION IN THE PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM. By Erich W. Zimmermann. Cloth; 417 pages, 6x9 inches. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. $6.

This book was written and published under the auspices of the editorial board of the Petroleum Monograph Series, established by a grant from the American Petroleum Institute. The study of this program of conservation which has developed in the United States from the time of the late 1920's and early 1930's is concerned with the production of both oil and gas.

The program has long been the subject of considerable controversy because it restricts production of petroleum to a reasonable market demand, and employs both state and federal police powers in its enforcement. Operating thus, for the sake of conserving a most important natural resource, puts it outside the normal free-enterprise type of operation.

In this book Mr. Zimmermann studies conditions as they are, evaluates the program, describes its history, reviews its legality, and appraises its achievements.

THE FUTURE SUPPLY OF OIL AND GAS. By Bruce C. Netschert. Cloth; 134 pages, 5½x8 inches. Baltimore, Md. The John Hopkins Press. $3.

This book deals with a resource base for the United States and its adjacent continental shelf. The author's conclusions are that these areas contain some 500 billion barrels of oil and 1.2 quadrillion cubic feet of gas. These quantities will not necessarily be discovered or extracted, but are believed to be available for exploitation.

In arriving at these conclusions, the author breaks away from traditional methods of forecasting, particularly the proven reserve concept, in considering the long-range future. Technology is considered a dynamic factor in future oil and gas availability.

With potentially ample oil and gas supply through 1975, the United States is under no pressure to rush into atomic power to keep domestic power costs from rising. This view should also have an influence on attitudes regarding oil imports.

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- TALOSE, D
- TANTALUM CARBIDE
- TANTALUM NITRIDE
- TARTRONALDEHYDIC ACID
- TELLURIUM TETRABROMIDE
- TELLURIUM TETRACHLORIDE
- TERBIUM OXIDE
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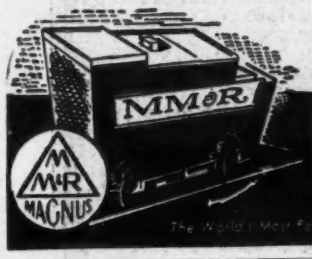

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

There was only limited action in the essential oils market last week. All varieties of orange oil persisted to be scarce. Seasonal demands are beginning to place more pressure on the demand side of the market. Thus the tight supply situation will become more acute as the season progresses. It was reported that the supply on spot of the mint oils will have to be sufficient to cover consumer needs for another five months before new material is available. Bergamot listings were unchanged last week. According to the London market, there is no more bergamot oil, 38 percent. Prices of regular or low test chenopodium were soft last week. There is a good supply on spot and for shipment of the oil on hand.

The recent downward trend in prices of sassafras oil seems to have been curbed. Prices declined because of overproduction and slight demand as a result of a move made by the Food & Drug Administration in relation to the uses of oils.

The aromatics chemicals market continued steady with no changes last week. Heliotropin and linalool were steady on spot. Due to strong prices of bois de rose, linalool advanced not long ago, and some producers predict that the late rise in prices will reoccur.

There was some activity in the seeds and spices market last week. Prices of Saigon cassis rose due to the difficulty in finding shipment offerings. Only small lots of Batavia and Korintje cassia have been available of late, and these have been bought up with alacrity. A future scarcity of stock is in the making, it was reported. All varieties of cassia have risen in price steadily, and prices continued to be nominal. Madagascar cloves have remained unchanged, but a price decline of Zanzibar material has taken effect. The Indonesian troubles has been reflected in the pepper market. Pepper prices continued to edge upward, and dealers have been marketing their spot and afloat materials carefully. The Singapore market was said to be rising which indicates that stocks have been reduced. Indian pepper was quoted above spot prices last week which caused some concern to the other markets. However, advancing prices in Singapore in the future may help the Indian market to become more of a factor on the world scene. White pepper stocks on spot and afloat were said to be small and not sufficient to meet market demand. Poppy seed prices fell again last week, and Polish material was not being offered. Recent decline in mace prices seemed to have been stabilized.

According to a report, business on the London market continued to be slow last month with only small amounts of trading being done. On the whole, prices remained unchanged, and it would appear that sellers were resisting attempts to lower prices further. The London market reported that bids to origin at prices below current listings were not being accepted, and a firmer tone was noticed in many oils. Bergamot oil was still short on the London market and prices firm. Bois de rose stocks are adequate to meet demands, and prices were a shade easier. The downward trend of the citronella oils was said to have halted although there have been only a few purchases. Bourbon geranium oil had a price break recently with the new crop supplies coming along; the North African oil, however, was reported at the same level. Lemongrass is another oil that has steadied recently, and despite of the small demand, the price at source continued the same.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cassia, Padang "A," 5c. per lb.
"B," 4½c. per lb.
"C," 4½c. per lb.
Korintje "A," 5c. per lb.
"B," 4½c. per lb.
"C," 4½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 2½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine dark, small, ½c. per lb.
Indian light, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, 1¼c. per lb.
Lampong black, 2c. per lb.
Sarawak black, 1½c. per lb.
Muntok white, 5½c. per lb.

Reduced

Ginger, Jamaican No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Danish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
145.84	145.80	145.70	145.25

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bergamot—It was reported on the London market that there will be no more supplies of bergamot oil 38 percent. All bergamot oil from the Italian Consortium in the future will be of a minimum 39 percent quality. Current prices on spot of bergamot oil were listed at a range of $12.75 to $13 per pound.

Chenopodium—Due to the good quantities of regular or low test oils available on spot and for shipment from the country, prices of chenopodium oil (wormseed oil) were reported to be easier. The inside price of the material was $4.50 and the outside price $5.20 per pound last week.

Grapefruit—This oil continued firm on spot last week. The past freezes in Florida have made the material scarce and strong. Spot listings for grapefruit oil were reported to be $1.90 to $2.50 per pound.

Peppermint—This oil continued to be low last week, it was reported. Export demand has been rather slack of late. Prices remained steady with only occasional offerings which did not affect the general market picture. Prices were listed at a range of $3.60 to $4.50 for natural material, and redistilled peppermint oil held a range of $4 to $4.75 per pound.

Sassafras—Not long ago, prices of sassafras softened due to overproduction and demand slackened as the result of an action taken by the Food & Drug Administration in relation to the oils uses. Prices have remained steady since the last drop with a range of $1.70 to $1.90 per pound.

Spearmint—This material continued to follow the same pattern. Export demand has been rather quiet of late. Prices were steady last week with occasional offerings of some brands at slight concessions failing to have the slightest influence on the general tone. Spearmint oil held a listing ranging from $3.65 to $4.15 per pound, sources said.

Aromatic Chemicals

Heliotropin—Last week prices remained unchanged, a producer said. Heliotropin listings were reported at a range of $2.65 to $3 per pound.

Linalool—Some time ago, linalool advanced owing to the firm outlook in bois de rose, it was reported. Some people in the trade have predicted that there is a possibility that the late gain in prices will be extended. The current price of linalool ex bois de rose, was $4.35 to $4.65 last week. Linalool, ex lignaloe wood oil, ranged from $4.20 to $4.65, and synthetic linalool was listed at $5.12 per pound.

Safrol—Spot quotations retained a

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended March 21

Black pepper, 6 lots, 1,030 bags
Caraway, 500 bags
Cassia, 28 lots, 4,329 bales
Chillies, 2 lots, 320 bags
Coriander seed, 444 bags
Cummin seed, 5 lots, 993 bags
Fennel seed, 173 bags
Ginger, 5 lots, 888 bags
Mace, 3 lots, 45 rg.
Nutmegs, 5 lots, 622 bags
Papain, 5 lots, 110 cs.
Pimento, 50 bags
Sage, 100 bags
Sesame seed, 1,349 bags

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Essential Oils

steady price pattern last week. Listings ranged from 80c. to 95c. per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—There was increased difficulty in securing shipment offerings of Saigon cassia which pushed prices upward last week. The small lots of Batavia and Korintje cassia that have come out at competitive levels were being purchased quickly last week. Unrest in Sumatra points to scarcity during the second half of the year. When shipments of Saigon material were licensed last year, the idea was to further trade with South Vietnam on cassia raised in South Vietnam. At that time, the production was estimated to run about 1,000 tons a year. The good demand and skyrocketing prices will cause cutting, but it was said that an increase in yield was unlikely. Future scarcity of cassia is inevitable seeing that the annual consumption of cassias in the United States is about 5,000 tons annually.

Padang "A" material advanced 5c. to a listing of 55c. per pound, "B" 4½c. to a price of 53c., and "C" 4½c. to a listing of 52c. Korintje "A," "B," and "C" rose 5c., 4½c. and 4½c. to respectively to new spot prices of 55c., 53c., and 52c. per pound. All prices continued to be nominal, and only sporadic lots were available.

Cloves—Madagascar cloves have been sinking lately while Zanzibar material has continued unchanged. Madagascar cloves recently declined 3c. on spot to a listing of 41c. per pound. Zanzibar continued a price of 46c.

Mace—Prices stayed the same last week. Recently declines in certain grades of mace were reported, but the material seemed to be steadying last week. Siauw number one prime quality held a listing of $2.40, number two siftings continued at $2.10 per pound, and Siauw number two whole mace retained a spot price of $2.20.

Pepper—Prices advanced steadily last week. Limited replacement opportunities at source caused holders to market their spot and afloat positions cautiously. The gradual rise in the Singapore market was said to be an indication that stocks there have been depleted. It would appear that pepper values were beginning to reflect the unrest in Indonesia. Another source of concern was the Indian market which was above spot levels last week. This is due to a large order of black pepper from Russia. Despite slight demand from New York and the marketing of the crop, Malabar black pepper advanced in price. It was predicted that the rising prices in Singapore makes our entry into the Indian market more plausible.

Malabar black pepper rose on spot 1¼c. last week to a new listing of 26½c. per pound. Lampong black pepper also was priced at 26½c. with a rise of 2c. Sarawak black pepper climbed 1½c. per pound to 26c.

Singapore's price for white pepper increased last week due to demand from other world markets. Stocks on spot and afloat were reported to be barely able to meet consumption requirements. Muntok white pepper rose sharply 5½c. to a listing of 39c. per pound.

Poppy seed—Prices of the material edged downward last week. Dutch poppy seed fell 1c. to a listing of 25½c. per pound. Danish material was also listed at 25½c. with a drop of ½c. Polish poppy seed was not in the offing last week, a source said.

Consulting Chemists Offer Their Cooperation Abroad

As a step in furthering world-wide exchange of technological information, the Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, New York, has invited consulting chemists and chemical engineers of all free countries to write to the association regarding problems requiring American know-how and regarding new or pending technological developments in their own country.

The association will direct such correspondence to the proper channels and reciprocal actions may be expected from the association's members, it was reported.

Correspondence in English and on letterheads should be addressed to the association, attention of Miss A. B. Bowers, director of publicity, 50 East 41st street, Room 82, New York 17, N. Y.

Propellant Post Filled

Marcy W. Osborne, jr., has been appointed to the newly-created position of manager of propellant materials for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Osborne will be in charge of all BFG chemical activities relating to propellant binders and fuels used in missiles and rockets. For the past five years, he served as manager of international sales for the company.

Merck Shares Sold

A bloc of 225,000 shares of outstanding stock of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., valued at $10,800,000, was sold last week by a syndicate headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co. The shares, owned by the estate of the late George W. Merck, board chairman, who died Nov. 9, were priced at $48. a share.

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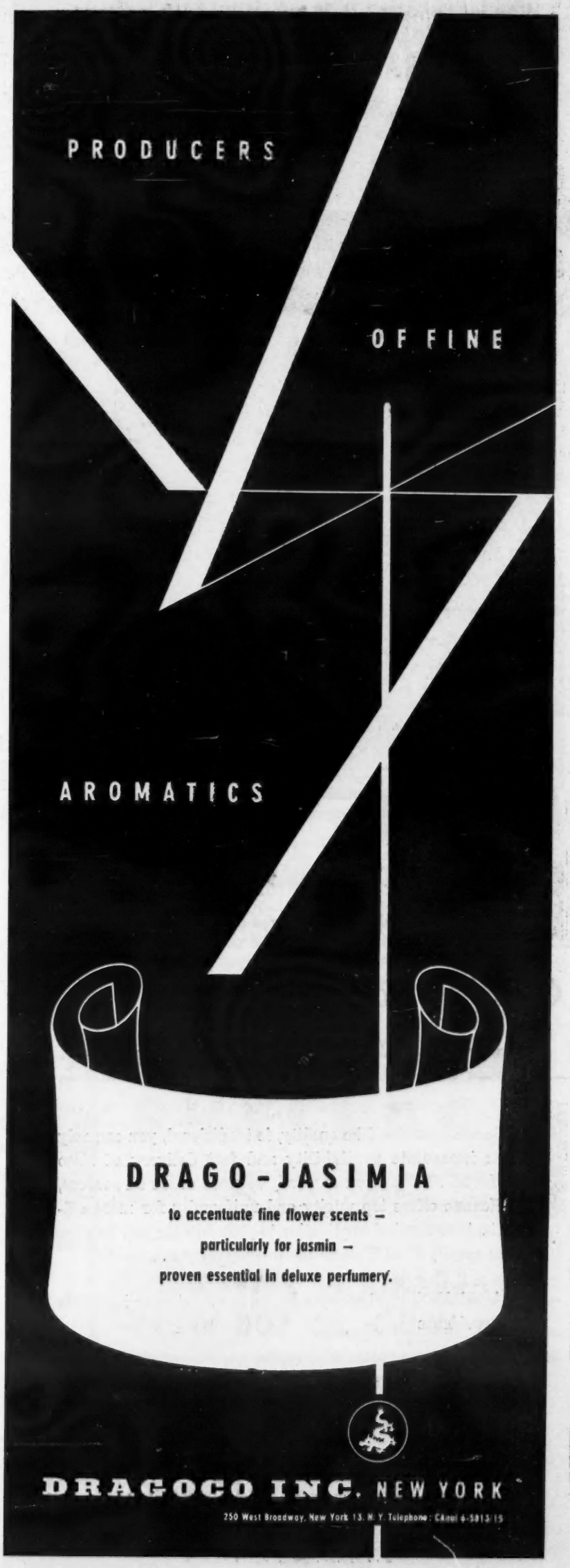

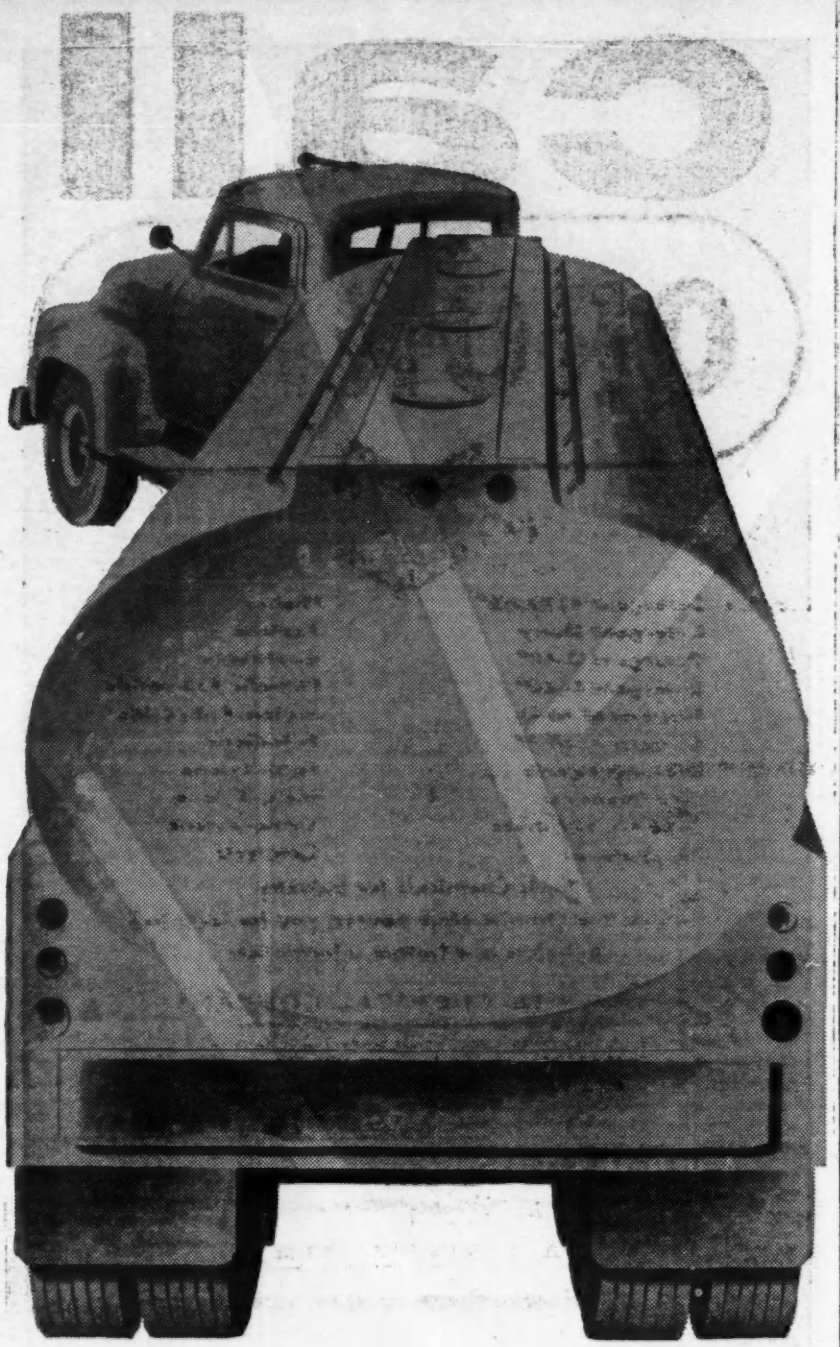

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PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

Petroleum Derivatives

The market remained sluggish last week, sources here reported. Some interest on a seasonal level offered some slight revival but on the whole the picture stood unchanged. LPG's, though still tight supply-wise, reflected some softening in demand as the cold weather slackened. On the other hand, waxes and some of the solvents used in paint were said to be showing a rosier picture as the result of hot-weather production demand. Industrial sales remained at a low level and some sources insinuated that a deeper bottom would be found before the economy started to revive. However, this was only conjecture and the future remains unknown. Prices stood untouched. The sentiments appear to be that shifts in the price structure would avail producers nothing and merely result in more limited returns.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
106.73	106.73	106.73	107.64

For Current Prices See Page 9

The amount of domestic crude that will be consumed or exported in April, 1958, is estimated by the Bureau of Mines at 6,730,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,930,000 barrels daily forecast for March. Crude runs for April are expected to run about 200,000 barrels per day below the March average. Data for January indicate total crude runs of 7,679,000 barrels daily, including foreign runs of 926,000 barrels per day. Indicated crude runs to stills for February were 7,478,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 880,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in February was 6,532,000 barrels daily with production of 6,840,000 barrels daily and an increase of domestic crude stocks of 308,000 barrels per day. According to current data, stocks of heating oils were reduced about 38 million barrels during February as compared with a 26 million barrel decline for the same month in 1957.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—No variation in the position of this market was noted last week. One major producer characterized the market as continuing slow and indifferent. The present condition is partially attributable to the present easing national economy. However, the market for benzene had been soft previous to this. In part, the present situation is resultant of a withering market, i.e., other solvents have been introduced as replacements that either do a better job or do a job more cheaply. Also, the markets that did take goodly quantities of benzene, such as synthetic rubber manufacturers, are suffering from the cutbacks in production, particularly in the automobile indstry. Also involved in the softening picture was the development overseas, where producers here had previously hoped for opening export markets, of foreign production facilities to fill the needs in those areas. Thus, it would appear, for the present at any rate, that the market is somewhat boxed in. What may relieve the situation depends entirely upon developments in the economic picture.

Partial Aromatics—Producers have reported some interest from non-industrial paint and related materials manufacturers. This is considered movement from the seasonal areas of the market. Though, in the light of the present economic situation, the market should at best be a slow one, there is hope that government pump priming, by way of expenditures in construction, should offer a helping hand to the industry. This, of course, could help in depth only if it sets off a reaction, prompting through its impetus other developments and construction programs on other than government levels. A factor in this, of course, will be the level at which the economy stands during the seasonal period. A number of sources suggest that the trend will continue downward a while before it can reverse itself.

Toluene—No changes took place in this market last week. With the warmer weather months just around the corner, the market may get some slight boost through demand from gasoline manufacturers. However, the industrial areas of the market are not expected to do much better than they have and the consensus appears that demand from that quarter might even soften somewhat.

Xylene—Little movement in this market, sources here reported. Stocks continued high with demand light and remaining at previous levels. No further price reductions are anticipated. Though the last price shift offered certain variations in the sales picture that producers desired, it did little to step up sales themselves and the feeling is that price changes are not the answer in the present situation.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 15 totaled 283,846,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 285,816,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,970,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,849,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 121,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Production of LPG's during December, according to the Bureau of Mines report, amounted to 4,836,000 barrels (a daily average of 156,000 barrels) as compared with the 4,091,000 barrels produced during November and the 4,680,000 barrels produced during December of the year previous. Total production for 1957 amounted to 53,437,000 barrels as compared with the 51,962,000 barrels produced the year previous. Transfers from gasoline plants during December were tallied at 14,467,000 barrels as compared with the 12,554,000 barrels transferred during November and the 12,765,000 barrels transferred during December of the year previous. Total transfers from gasoline plants during 1957 were computed at 114,208,000 barrels transferred during 1956. Exports of LPG's were tallied at 442,000 barrels as compared with the 345,000 barrels produced during November and the 354,000 barrels put out during December of the year previous. Total exports for 1957 amounted to 4,526,000 barrels as compared with the 1956 exports of 4,274,000 barrels.

Miscellaneous

The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended March 14 was 6,256,985 barrels, according to an estimate by the American Petroleum Institute. Reports received from refining companies indicate, the API said, that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,479,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

Actual imports of crude oil, according to a Bureau of Mines report, averaged 1,020,000 barrels per day in December. Current data indicate crude oil imports averaged 945,000 barrels daily in January and 810,000 barrels in February. Crude oil imports are estimated at 970,000 barrels daily for March 1958 and 970,000 barrels daily for April.

Current data indicate refined product imports averaged 704,000 barrels daily in December, 630,000 barrels daily in January and 680,000 barrels daily in February. Product imports are estimated at 520,000 barrels per day in March, 1958, and 500,000 barrels per day in April.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Coatings Materials

Makers of cadmium lithopone colors last week matched the price reductions announced a week earlier by a competitor. Ranging 3 cents to 10 cents per pound, the reductions affect mercury-derived as well as selenide materials. In the case of selenides, the move is certainly a reflection of the most recent price cut in selenium metal. It is assumed in the trade that the cadmium-mercury group was moved down in price as a competitive measure. This pattern has repeated itself several times, starting a couple of years ago when selenium, once in brisk demand and very short supply, began to lose some major markets to heavier metals.

Other areas of the coatings market held steady in price last week. Observers pointed out that the few cuts that have been posted this year resulted from lower costs of materials rather than weak markets. The tone of the copper market has improved and therefore, the outlook in copper oxide pigments is steadier. Producers have met each drop in the copper price with a cutback in production, gradually adjusting to the lower demand level that set in after the Korean armistice.

Gum and shellac markets are reported steady and unchanged, with the majority of sales confined to small lot shipments for prompt delivery. Weather conditions have a lot to do with the spotty and irregular sales volume encountered this month.

Reports from the plasticizer trade indicate a steady outlook in quotations together with prospects for a moderate upturn in sales volume. The current pace of the market is slower than it was in February due to lagging demand from the automobile industry and the fact that the outdoor paint season has not been heralded by much advance buying. There is reason to believe that whether sales are heavy or light, the coming season will feature a hand-to-mouth type of market.

The Lead Industries Association has reported January production of dry white lead at 573 short tons, a sharp decline from the 1,281 tons produced in January a year ago. The figure for last December came to 514 tons.

Production of synthetic resins showed an upturn in January following the low point reported for December, according to data issued last week by the Tariff Commission. Output of phthalic anhydride type alkyds advanced sharply to 19,706,761 pounds from December total of 16,109,898. A proportionally smaller increase was reported for vinyls—68,974,884 pounds in January as against 66,458,453 pounds the month before—while production of coumarone-indenes was about unchanged. Further production figures may be found below under "Synthetic Resins."

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
101.47	101.47	101.48	100.79

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Acetylene Black—In contrast to other areas of the market, this pigment is encountering brisk buying interest. Its military outlet continues to broaden because of greater use of electronic equipment in modern weapons. Since the material is used in all dry cell batteries, its civilian market is a considerable one also, although some luxury items—portable radios and electric toys, for instance—may suffer if the recession continues.

The material lists at 19c. per pound in carlots, and 24½c. to 30c. per pound for less than carlots at the warehouse.

Aluminum Paste, Powder — Weather conditions throughout most of the country are still unfavorable to roofing activity, market sources reported last week. Sales are therefore sparse and limited to incidental needs. Quotations are firmly held at 69½c. per pound for extra-fine paste, 47c. for standard paste, $1.11½ for extra-fine powder and 81½c. for standard powder, f.o.b. shipping point. All grades are in adequate supply.

Antimony Oxide—As indicated in the production figures cited here several weeks ago, volume of antimony oxide sales has fallen off in most coatings outlets, while some gains have been scored in other directions. Current quotations represent reductions in price posted last year. Material in bags, freight allowed, sells at 24½c. per pound for carlots and 26c. for less than carlots.

Barium Chromate—A 3c. per pound advance last year brought the price of this pigment up to 38c. No further change is anticipated for the immediate future. Paint trade sales are still slow and spotty, and current season is expected to lag behind the corresponding period of last year.

Cadmium Lithopone Colors—A price cut in selenium recently precipitated a round of reductions in this group of colors. The selenides were directly affected, while mercury materials were moved down as a competitive measure. Under the new schedule, cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon sells for $2.72, down 10c. per pound; dark maroon at $2.77, down 10c.; orange, $1.54, down 3c.; orange-red, $1.68, down 5c.; light red, $1.84, down 6c.; medium-light red, $1.96, down 6c.; medium red, $2.19, down 7c.; and dark red, $2.52, down 9c. per pound. These prices became effective March 19.

Cadmium-mercury deep orange now lists at $1.61 per pound, down 3c.; light red at $1.68, down 5c.; medium-light red, $1.76, down 6c.; medium red, $1.83, down 7c.; dark red, $1.91, down 9c.; and maroon, $1.99, down 10c. per pound.

Carbon Black—Moderate quantities are moving to the account of manufacturers of inks and carbon paper. The paint trade is starting to perk up but has not yet found its seasonal pace. All quotations continue unchanged, with high color carbon black pigment listing at 72c. per pound at the works, and 79c., ex-warehouse, less than carlots.

Copper Oxide—After experiencing a long price decline, this pigment is evincing a steadier tone, trade sources feel. Sharp cutbacks in production of the basic metal have contributed much to the more stable tone.

Oxide is moving in fair volume for prompt requirements at 41¼c. per pound for US Navy Type I red and black; and 39¼c. per pound for Type II red.

Lead Pigments — Production of dry white lead in January amounted to 573 short tons, according to a report of the Lead Industries Association. This figure compares with 514 tons in December and 1,281 in January of last year. January shipments were reported at 831 tons, as against 568 in December and 1,162 in January a year ago. On February 1, stocks stood at 2,192 tons, a substantial decline from the 2,450 tons reported a month earlier. White lead in process at the beginning of the month aggregated 2,235 tons, as against 2,111 on January 1 and 2,336 a year ago.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—This material is moving in good volume to food packaging and hospital equipment outlets. Prices have held without change for several years and the outlook is for continued stability, producers report. Supply is amply available for all consuming requirements.

Diethyl Phthalate—The sales pace has slackened, but overall market tone is steady. The price advances posted on January 1, which incorporated higher costs of raw materials, are being firmly held. Production is geared to the current economic climate.

Dimethyl Phthalate—This plasticizer is quoted at 29½c. per pound in tankcars, 32c. per pound in carlots, and 33c. in less

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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Allied Basic Chemical Co. Montreal 24, Canada
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Mr. Aurelio Wagner Apartado (P.O. Box 86) Havana, Cuba
Ivan T. Bauman Company 817 North Second St. St. Louis 2, Mo.
O. L. West 50 East Wynnewood Rd. Wynnewood, Pa.
Cuyahoga Chemical Co. 2560 West 3rd Street Cleveland, Ohio
Charles A. Little, Jr. 3183 Peachtree Road, N.E. Atlanta, Ga.
Harry Holland & Son, Inc. Chicago, 6 Ill.
R. L. Kelley Danbury, Conn.
J. M. Washburn Co. P. O. Box 121 Arlington 74, Mass.
Palmer Supplies Co. Times Star Bldg. Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Harry Holland 10600 Puritan Ave. Detroit 38, Michigan
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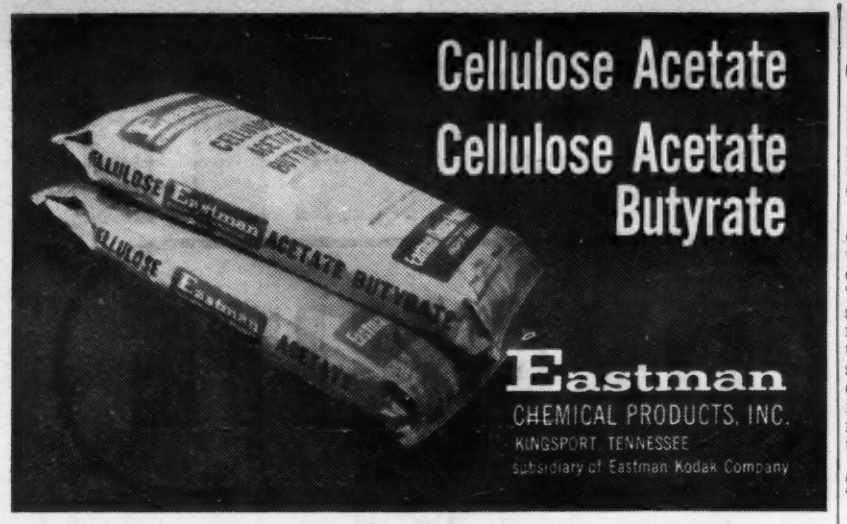

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Coatings Materials

than carlots. Business volume varies between poor and moderate depending upon the outlet. The steep decline in production of automobiles is cited as one of the chief depressents in the coatings market.

Dioctyl Phthalate—After a long period of retreat, the price of DOP began to settle a year ago and has since held unchanged at 28c. per pound in tankcars. This price is regarded as the upshot of a stiffly competitive market rather than the result of a realistic appraisal of production costs and profit requirements. Trade sources say that unless costs skyrocket, competitive forces will prevent an upswing in prices. With profit margins already narrow, a further decline is also unlikely, these sources note.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for January and list November's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production December	January
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Laminating resins	7,277,907	9,065,853
Adhesive resins	4,758,997	5,335,210
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,149,041	2,292,458
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	3,266,673	2,615,959
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	6,770,603	7,689,571
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	66,458,453	68,974,884
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	16,109,893	19,706,761
modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	5,558,489	5,753,156
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	246,512	292,916
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	882,869	879,027
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol	668,479	907,619
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	847,591	1,229,276
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,388,498	2,279,326
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,036,199	2,524,693
All other modifications	2,649,178	3,399,391
Coumarone—indine and petroleum polymer resins	18,227,259	18,519,497
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Portective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	987,100	1,076,469

† Partly estimated.

Natural Resins

Gum—Futures continued inactive while demand in the spot market oscillated between slow and moderate. Congo copals encountered fair interest at 25c. to 26c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. per pound for No. 2 and 15¾c. to 17c. for No. 3. Pontianak was steady at 26c. for chips and 37c. for nubs.

Shellac—A publication recently reported February imports of shellac at 7,545 bags of 164 pounds each, as compared with 23,095 bags in January and 24,935 bags in February a year ago. Imports included 260 bags of high grade orange; 1,050 bags, superfine; 825, machine made; 250, buttonlac; 650, Kusmi seedlac No. 2; 2,250, Bysacki seedlac; and 1,650 bags, Siam seedlac.

Business volume in the local market is rated moderate, with sales confined generally to prompt needs. Unchanged prices of long standing are steady at 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. for No. 2, 34c. to 35c. for superfine and 34c. nominally for TN. Bleached grades in bags list at 48c. per pound for bonedry and 58c. for fully refined.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Offering prices of Argentine ranged 20c. to 20¼c. per pound for future shipment, minimum one carlot. New Zealand was selling in small volume at 25½c. per pound, same basis. Moderately good inquiry for Argentine was reported but actual sales were spotty. Argentine supply is reported to be adequate to meet current needs.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended March 15, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $21.21 as compared with $20.82 the previous week and $25.61 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 400 barrels as against 922 the previous week and 1,940 a year ago. Content per barrel averaged 7.13 gallons of turpentine and 293 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 5; WG, 2; N, 20; M, 40; and K and below, 33.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Mar. 21	Mon. Mar. 24	Tues. Mar. 25	Wed. Mar. 26	Thurs. Mar. 27
Drums—					
F	$7.80	...	...	...	...
G	7.80	...	...	...	...
H	7.80	...	...	...	...
M	7.85	...	...	...	...
WG	..	...	$8.15	...	...
WW	8.45	$8.40	8.65	...	...
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	$7.70[3]	...
K	7.60[1]	...	...	...	...
WW	...	...	...	8.55	...

Tankcars (for week ended March 21)—
K or better, $7.46§

Sales, USDA
595* 160* 250* 160* 80*[3]

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.80; WG, $9.70; N, $9.20; K, $9.05

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.525	.525	...	.53
Sales	...	6,000¶	8,000	...	8,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.
[1] K or better. [2] G or better. [3] Export only.

Bids Wanted

Ammonium nitrate, 24 tons, Bid No. 4-9169, Apr. 4, US Penitentiary, Box No. 500, Steilacoom, Wash.

Calcium chloride, dehydrated, tech., spec. OC-00105, contract Bid, Bid No. 4994, Apr. 29, Gen. Services Adm., P.O.B. 1315, Fort Worth, Tex.

Calcium hypochlorite, contract bid, Bid No. 4994, Apr. 29, Gen. Services Adm., P.O.B. 1315, Fort Worth, Tex.; 17,000 lbs. same, tech., spec. OC-114A, Bid No. R2W-814, Apr. 15, Gen Services Adm., 7th & D Sts., SW, Washington 25, D. C.

Chlorine, liquid water treatment use, contract, Apr. 1, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg. (Contract Bids), N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Copper sulfate, cryst., Contract, Apr. 1, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, (Contract Bids) Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

Drugs, sassafras oil, terpin hydrate, thyme oil, white pine oil, Bid No. M-5-39, Apr. 3, ascorbic acid, bismuth subcarbonate, penicillin G tabs., Bid No. M-5-40, Apr. 3, 320 boxes papaverine hydrochloride inj., as per spec. Bid No. M-5-42, Apr. 8, Supply Div., V.A. Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Fertilizer, 30 tons, commercial, complete as spec., Contracting Officer, I. I. Sawyer Airport, Gwinn, Mich.

Insecticide, 200 lbs. warfarin bait, 25 gals. pyrenone insecticide, diazinon, chlordane, Bid No. 543, Apr. 1, National Institute of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md.

Lime, 20 tons, agricultural, complete, as spec. Bid No. 9, Apr. 4, Contracting Officer, K. I. Sawyer Airport, Gwinn, Mich.

Paint, 130 gals. non-toxic zinc dust type paint, spec. P67-52, complete, Bid No. 14-4420, Apr. 2, Dept. of Justice, US Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.; vinyl red lead primer, formula 119, spec. 52 P4C, 1,600 gals. metal pre-treatment primer, Bid No. 341, Apr. 10, Coast Guard Supply Office, 31st & 3rd Ave., Bklyn., N. Y.; 400 gals. interior latex base flat paint, spec. P-29, Bid No. 77, Apr. 10, Base Procurement Officer, Box No. 1323, Fairchild AFB, Wash.; 20 gals. alkyd resin green pole paint, Bid T-311114, Apr. 7, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, (Open Market Bids) Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.; 500 gals. green chrome exterior paint, spec. P-71D, Bid No. 48644, CS-3A, Apr. 1, 1,600 gals. gloss enamel, spec. S-506-TO489A, Bid No. 48584, CS3A, Apr. 1, Gen. Services Adm., 50 Seventh St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

White and black exterior and interior gloss enamel, class A, large quantities, Bid No. 4-2135, Apr. 7, marking obliterating enamel, Bid No. 4-2155, Apr. 7, 10,000 gals. green, blue, various colors interior gloss enamel, Bid No. 4-2154, Apr. 3, 24,000 gals. white syn. gloss interior enamel, rust inhibiting enamel, Bid No. 4-2170, Apr. 8, 50,000 gals. light color, shipbottom primer coating paint, Bid No. 4-2160, Apr. 8, 150,000 lbs. white pigment paste, Bid No. 4-2159, Apr. 8, 35,000 gals. antifouling shipbottom plastic paint, Bid No. 4-2169, Apr. 10, 4,000 1-gal. cans lusterless green enamel, Bid No. 4-2218, Apr. 10, 3,744 gals. white camouflage paint, 5,184 pts. cable treating varnish, Bid No. 4-2211, Apr. 10, 8,000 5-gal. dms. turpentine type 1, class A or B, Bid No. 4-2184, Apr. 9, 2,500,000 lbs. antifouling shipbottom hot plastic paint, Bid No. 4-2165, Apr. 10, 13,000 1-gal. cans yellow obliterating lusterless lacquer, Bid No. 4-2206, Apr. 9, 1,200 gals. lusterless quick dry black enamel, 2,000 gals. aluminum room paint, Bid No. 4-2207, Apr. 9, 2,380 gals. lusterless, quick dry black enamel, 2,500 gals. syn. gloss green enamel, Bid No. 4-2188, Apr. 9, 50,000 gals. light gray air drying equipment enamel, Bid No. 4-2230, Apr. 10, 9,882 1-gal. cans clear spar varnish, Bid No. 4-2209, Apr. 10, 8,400 gals. semigloss white interior paint, Bid No. 4-2208, Apr. 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydrosulfite, 1,000 lbs., powd., Bid No. J-311077, Apr. 7, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase, Municipal Bldg., (Open Market Bids) New York 7, N. Y.

Titanium dioxide, 3,000 lbs., suitable for use in formulation of printing inks, as per spec. Bid No. 176, Apr. 9, Bureau of Engraving & Printing, 14th & C Sts., Washington 25, D. C.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Edible oils were easy last week, as a result continued limited volume of business. Trading was restricted to nearby needs, chiefly for domestic delivery. Export business was still disappointing. Cottonseed, corn and soybean oils were moved at slightly lower levels, while peanut remained steady and unchanged due to scarcity of available stocks. Producers reduce bulk shortening 1 cent per pound, bringing the price to the lowest level in the past two years.

Crude coconut oil continued firm at the recent sharp advance. Europe was still in the market, but offers from the Philippines continued scarce and were closely held. Copra also was in limited supply and shipments were strong.

Tallow and greases were easy and lower with moderate volume of business reported at lower levels. Soapers were buyers at the decline. Export business was slow. Firmer tone prevailed is lard and market advanced fractionally.

Industrial oils were in fair request, chiefly for immediate requirements. Higher cost of castor oil for shipment from Brazil created a steadier tone locally. Trading in No. 1 was moderate at unchanged prices. Tung oil was closely held for nearby and later delivery, with consumers still operating in hand to mouth manner. Linseed oil was unchanged despite lower flaxseed market. Crude menhaden was quiet and entirely nominal.

Vegetable oil foots also were easier. Corn and soybean 95 percent acid were dropped fractionally. Increased consumer interest for carnauba strengthened the undertone of fatty grades and sellers were not disposed to shade quotations. Yellows, however, were still unsettled and from 2 cents to 3 cents lower. There was more interest in crude beeswax and offers for shipment were raised in some quarters.

Oil meals continued strong, as a result of good demand and clearance of resale offers. Soybean was lifted 50 cents to $1 per ton and linseed $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 57).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, 50c. to $1 per ton.

Reduced

Carnauba, crude, yellow, 2c. to 3c. per lb.
Cod oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. per gal.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 29, 1957
115.15	114.38	110.52	119.37

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Imported castor oil was steady, reflecting the higher cost of shipments from Brazil. No. 1 Brazilian was well held at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with trading thereat. Demand for domestic oil was light and spotty.

Imports of castor beans, and catsor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	4,802,000
Previous week	635,250	730,000
Corresponding week, 1957	.....	4,564,000
Total this year	7,858,000	25,594,000
Corresponding period, 1957	9,166,300	30,036,000

Coconut—This market continued firm and crude was maintained at the recent sharp advance. Tankcars were held at 14c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, March-April and 13⅞c. for May. At New York 14⅞c. was quoted for nearby and later delivery.

Corn—Crude was weak and lower and light sales were noted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined declined to 17.47c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures were easy and lower on the New York Produce Exchange last week, reflecting the weakness of soybean oil which reached new lows for this season. This resulted in liberal liquidation which caught stop loss orders in cotton oil, and prices dropped fractionally. Lifting of hedges was quite active in May and July deliveries on a scale downward. Lack of new export business combined with reports that foreign corn and peanut oils were available below prices in this country were contributing bearish factors.

Cash business was slow and limited to nearby. Refined salad was lower at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery.

Crude oil was weak and lower. Light sales were reported at 13¾c., tankcars, mills southeast and 13¼c. in the Valley. Waco was nominal at 13c. and Lubbock, 12⅞c., nominal.

Export declarations of cottonseed oil for the week ending March 21 follow: Crude, 742,560 pounds and refined, 2,504,035 pounds.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 28, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
May	351	15.85	15.45	15.60S
July	245	15.89	15.42	15.65S
Sept.	198	15.65	15.28	15.45S
Oct.	44	15.43	15.15	15.25@15.30
Dec.	25	15.35	15.10	15.15@15.20
Mar.	26	15.41	15.12	15.10@15.20
May (1958)	3	15.09	15.07	15.10@15.20

Total sales and switches, 792 contracts.

Report from Washington stated the Department of Agriculture endorsed a bill last week which would make it more difficult for "new" farmers to obtain cotton and peanut acreage allotments. The department's approval was made at a house agricultural subcommittee meeting.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil during February was reported at 1,907 tankcars compared with 2,300 in January and 2,317 in February last year. Total during this season (August through February) was 15.333 against 16.894 tankcars for the same period last year.

Linseed—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Market was unchanged and steady. Raw oil was offered at 14.3c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, April-June delivery and 14½c., July-August. Withdrawals against former contracts showed slight improvement above the previous fortnight.

Flaxseed—Argentine flaxseed crop for 1957-58 was reduced 11 percent to 605,000 tons by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Production last year totaled 620,000 tons from acreage of 3,300,000 compared with 3,700,000 acres this season. The acreage this season was 15 percent larger than 1956-57 and is the largest in the last

Cottonseed Crush: February

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during February and January, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	Feb.	Jan.
	Tons	
Crushed or used	406,501	521,545
Stocks at mills	1,042,009	1,367,412
Stocks at mills	1,042,009	1,367,412

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	140,101,000	174,440,000
Stocks at mills	51,333,000	56,263,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	186,389	238,031
Stocks at mills	224,894	241,455

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	93,020	123,326
Stocks at mills	119,300	123,746

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

decade. Exportable surplus of linseed oil this season was indicated at 140,000 tons against 132,000 tons shipped in 1956; 150,000 tons in 1955 and 206,000 tons in 1954.

The National Grain Board reported that all of the exportable surplus from the 1956-57 crop had been disposed of by the end of last September. Since then, 95,000 tons of linseed oil, or fully 70 percent of the prospective surplus of 140,000 tons, has been sold for export, 30,000 tons of it to Russia.

Minneapolis.—Crushers reduced bids to $3.05 per bushel. Offerings were somewhat more plentiful, contrary to trade expectations on the heels of government report which indicated 17 percent cut in 1958 flax acreage. Judging by current year's experience, the indicated 4.6 million acres could well produce an ample crop for domestic needs. Five cars traded in the spot market and to-arrive bookings totaled 7 cars and 27,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts amounted to 40 cars, against 116 a year ago. Shipments totaled 4 cars, against 35 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	70,000	208,800	7,000
Since Sept. 1	13,128,750	16,600,600	1,497,250

Peanut — Scarcity of offers kept this market firm. Crude was quoted at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery, with bids pegged at ¼c. less. Refined oil was available at 20½c., tankcars, New York basis.

With 12 million pounds of peanuts crushed for oil, cake and meal during February the season total reached 116 million pounds and compares with 112 million crushed from August 1 through February 28 a year earlier.

According to reports to the Crop Reporting Board, peanuts in off-farm positions on February 28, excluding shelled oil stock, amounted to 879 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock (uncleaned, unshelled basis). Making up these stocks were 517 million pounds of actual farmers' stock, 22 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock in the form of unshelled roasting stock and 340 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock in the form of shelled edibles. Equivalent stocks at the end of February were 8 percent below those on hand a month earlier and 12 percent below holdings on February 28 a year ago.

Soybean—Buying interest was slower and confined to prompt delivery. Crude was slightly easier and moved from 11c. to 10⅞c. per pound, tankcars, unrestricted, Decatur, for March and April. Refined salad was offered at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby, with business slow.

Export declarations of soybean oil for the week ended March 21 follow: Crude, none; refined, 4,184,640 pounds and further processed, 1,098,610 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 28, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
May	2	11.01	10.86	10.89@10.95
July	2	10.90	10.89	10.90@10.95

Total sales, 4 contracts.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in February was indicated at 5.127 tankcars against 5.801 in January and 4.856 in February last year. Total during this season (October through February) amounted to 24,610 tankcars compared with 24,641 for the same period last year.

Tung — Light trading was reported on the basis of 21c. to 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon sellers. Drums were unchanged and well held at 22½c. to 23c., spot, depending upon quantity. Domestic oil was quoted nominally at 21c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market was stronger and advanced 2c. per pound. Stocks on spot ranged from 89c. to 94c., according to quantity.

Copra—Offers for shipments were scarce and market remained firm at $185 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. European interest in replacements continued active.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Slackened demand created an easier tone and some business took place at slightly lower quotations. Yellow grease was sold at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with low acid held at ⅛c. more. Choice white all hog was nominal at 8⅞c. to 9c., same basis.

Lard—Steady tone prevailed and market advanced fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 12⅞c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Fxport declarations of lard totaled 9,949,900 pounds for the week ended March 21.

Oleo Oil — Extra was unchanged and steady, ranging from 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and seller. Demand was moderate and limited to prompt delivery. Oleo stearine was more or less nominal at 14½c. to 15c., same basis.

Tallow — Moderate sales were reported at ⅛c. less per pound. Trading was chiefly for domestic account. Export interest continued light. Bleachable fancy was moved at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Prime was available at 8c. to 8⅛c.; special, 7⅞c. and No. 1, 7¾c., same basis. Edible tallow also was easy and nominal at 11¼c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was lower at 9⅜c., drums, f.a.s. and shadable on firm bids.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Market was steady due to limited stocks. Demand was slow. Meal, 41 percent was maintained at $65 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $71, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, April shipment.

Linseed Meal—Clearance of resale meal stiffened the market and prices were raised $1 per ton. Demand was fairly active.

Minneapolis.—Strength persisted in this market, prices advancing $1 a ton. Re-sale supplies were cleaned up, removing pressure. Moderate demand prevailed for supplies into April and there were indications that some formula feed manufacturers were using more linseed meal because of high cost of soybean meal. Withdrawals against existing contracts continued at active pace. Extracted, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $52 to $52.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for April. Old process expeller, 32 percent, was unchanged at $55.50 for March and $55 for April-June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	10,560,000	10,860,000
Since Sept. 1	408,600,000	419,800,000

Peanut Meal—Stocks were scarce and 45 percent meal was entirely nominal at $65 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia.

Soybean Meal—Prices of soybean meal reached a plateau after recent sharp advances. Market was firm due to smaller offers of resale stocks. Supplies were scarce for nearby delivery. Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, was quoted at $57 to $57.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for first half April; $55 for last half April and all May.

Waxes, Vegetable

Increased consuming demand improved the tone of the vegetable wax market last week. Consumer interest for crude beeswax was better and offers of crude African were firmly held. Refined beeswax remained steady. Carnauba grades were steadier, except yellows due to better demand. Fatty was well held. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 71c. to 72c. per pound, and Parnahyba, 74c. to 76c., spot as to quantity. Yellows were lower. No. 1 Ceara yellow was quoted $1.19 to $1.21 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.22 to $1.24, spot, depending upon seller and quantity. Candelilla was in better request and firmly held on spot and for shipment from Mexico. Demand for Japan wax on spot also improved last week.

Soybean Crush: February

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during February and January, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows.

Soybeans

	Feb.	Jan.
	Tons	
Receipts	599,734	667,119
Crushed or used	813,116	932,722
Stocks at mills	1,886,906	2,100,288

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	288,663,000	328,321,000
Stocks at mills	110,197,000	122,751,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	628,143	725,900
Stocks at mills	73,367	78,703

Rubber World Supply at 4,270,000 Tons

—Continued from page 5

development of "synthetic natural" rubbers in the next few years. "It might be noted that in compiling total capacity figures for future years," he says, "no allowance has been made for 'synthetic natural,' or polyisoprene. This could be sizable production in the sixties."

Mr. Tracy examines the status of the synthetic rubber industry in the United States. "Increased production (since 1955, when private industry took over from the government) has by no means been its only achievement.

"Research carried on by private industry before purchase of the plants and since has born fruit in a number of ways," he points out. It has resulted in both improved quality and higher efficiency of manufacture of the various synthetic rubbers.

"It has, through adaptation and refinement of the German process, given us found an increasing number of new applications in the non-transport field.

"Regarding installed capacity for synthetic rubbers, Mr. Tracy indicates that May, 1955 capacity for all types totaled 1,088,000 long tons.

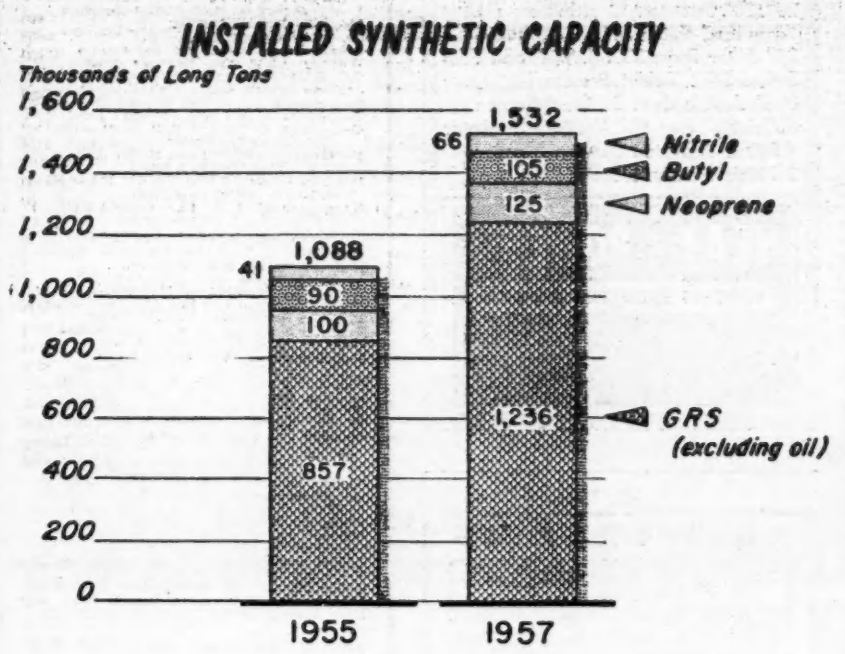
"As of December 31, 1957," he points out, "capacity installed or building was 1,532,000 long tons. The overall gain in facilities is in the order of 476,000 long tons, or just about 45 percent.

Rubber Expansion Overzealous?

"Now, there will be some who say that purchasers of rubber manufacturing facilities have been over-zealous in so rapidly increasing productive capacity.

"And it is a fact that combined national GR-S capacity is temporarily ahead of market requirements. All facilities are not operating at capacity by any means.

"On the other hand, the pause in the construction of new facilities, currently



"cold rubber" as the polymerization of GR-S at lower temperatures is called.

"Research has given us masterbatching, in which carbon black is incorporated in the polymerization stage.

"It has developed the method of extending GR-S and imparting new characteristics to it by the incorporation of oil in the course of manufacture.

"Research has developed new rubbers as exemplified by the isocyanate polymers and the remarkable foam products made from them. New catalysts of the alkyl metal type have been making possible the so-called 'synthetic natural rubber,' or polyisoprene, which has most of the desirable properties of the natural product.

"Work is in progress which may result in the production of other polyolefins with rubber characteristics.

"The progress and new achievements, moreover, have not been confined to rubbers themselves but also to improvement of the products made therefrom. In the tire field the tubeless tire has become almost universal on new equipment.

Status of Tubeless Tire

"Incidentally," he says, "we refer to the tubeless tire as an improvement, and we hope it is. But we cannot be too sure. Years ago the bicycle tire was an inflatable tube which was protected by a tread which was laced on the rim.

"A few years later came the 'great advance'—the tubeless bicycle tire—which remained in favor for a long time. Until, in fact, quite recently, when it was uplanted by the 'latest development' in bicycle tires—the tube inside a shoe.

"Maybe there is no lesson in this bicycle tire analogy, but it suggests the possibility that the 'next advance' in automobile tires may complete the circle and return the universal use of the tube again.

"Of course, if that happens, we can view it with equanimity because it will further broaden the market for rubber — butyl rubber, in particular.

"Meanwhile," Mr. Tracy says, "butyl, because of its unique characteristics, has apparent, and the future needs for rubber estimated by those in the industry, suggest that by 1965 domestic market requirements will have overtaken installed capacity.

"It may be somewhat optimistic to assume such a continuous and rapid rate of market expansion," Mr. Tracy concedes, "but surely it is possible; and one must admire the enterprise of those who have so increased productive efficiency and added to facilities.

"I would emphasize that in talking about the supply and demand balance I have referred only to the situation in the United States. The world-wide picture for synthetic rubber is somewhat different.

"Countries in Europe, Asia, and Latin America are becoming conscious of synthetic rubber and its merits. Markets are expanding. Last year the US exported over 183,000 long tons of synthetic to other countries.

"Foreign capacity to produce synthetic is in the neighborhood of 170,000 long tons. Most of this is in Canada, but new facilities are scheduled for France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Germany, Italy, India, and Japan.

"According to present plans, foreign capacity by 1962 or 1963 should total somewhere near 500,000 long tons. Added to what we will have in this country, a world capacity for synthetic of 2,087,000 long tons (ex oil) is indicated."

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Crystallizers: 500 gal. stain. jack.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Write us or call Seeley 8-1431.
Send us your list of idle machines.

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PARTIAL LISTINGS

1—Pfaudler S. L. Jack. Reactor 100 gals.
1—Pfaudler S. L. Jack. Reactor 8 gals.
4—S.S. Jacketed Kettles, 40 gallons.
1—Stokes 522 Granulator S. S.
2—Lightnin 7½ H.P. Agitators 100 rpm.
1—Fletcher 60" S. S. Suc. Drptg Extractor.
1—Fletcher 40" S. S. Extractor.
1—Badger Nickel Heat Exchanger 1483 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak 4' Vac. Crystallizer.
1—Arnold Double Effect Evap. Type 316 S. S. Total Surface 1133 sq. ft.
1—Double Drum Dryer 4' x 9'.
1—Devine Vac. 6 shelf Dryer 40" x 43".
2—Devine Vac. 30 shelf Dryer 29" x 76".
3—Sparkler Rubber Lined Filters 3 to 91.8 sq. ft.
2—Filter Presses 24" and 30".
2—Mikro Pulverizers 2 SI and 1 TH.
7—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills 6-30 gals.
3—Pony Mixers—10-40 & 80 gallons.
2—Day #71 Roball Sifters, S. S.
1—72" S. S. Bubble Cap Column.
2—Stokes "DD-2" Rotary Tablet Machines.
6—Stainless Tanks 300 to 1,200 gals.

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125 gal. S/S Reactor, with Agitator.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Pfaudler 1,000 gal Reactor, Hastelloy C, New
Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryer, 18 shelves, 40"x44"
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Link Belt S/S Rotary Dryer, 5' x 20'.
Blaw Knox 316 S/S 4'x5' Flaker, LIKE NEW
Pfaudler Glass Crystallizer, 38" I. D. x 42".
Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Pfaudler Glass Kettles, Jktd., 50 gals. UP.
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1—Sprout Waldron 3000# Ribbon Blender.
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2—Lamson 20,000 c.f.c. Gas Blowers.
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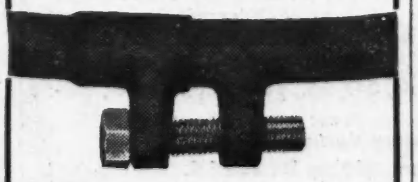

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6—80 gallon stainless steel jacketed autoclaves.
3—40" suspended centrifuges, stainless, bronze and steel.
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7—Day 75 gallon jacketed imperial mixers, dispersion blades.
2—Stokes RD-3, RD-4 rotary tablet presses.
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1—24" Sperry Everdur filter press.
1—42" Sperry aluminum filter press.
3—Conical blenders, 3', 4', 5', steel and stainless.
1—Stripper column, stainless, 24" dia. x 20'.
2—Sparkler 33-8-17 rubber pressure filters, 92 sq. ft.
1—32 x 32" double drum dryer.

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Baker Perkins Dispersion Mixer Size 11 UMM, 30 HP XP Motor and Controls.
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Kinney DVD Vacuum Pump, 10 H.P.
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Top Entry Mixers ¼ to 15 HP, including Explosion Proof and 2 speed models.
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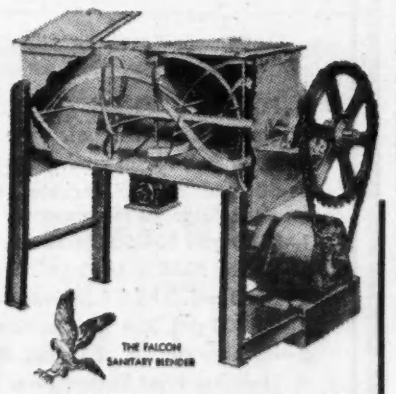

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STAINLESS KETTLES, TANKS, CONDENSERS, REACTORS.
EQUIPMENT FABRICATED TO SPECIFICATIONS

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LIQUIDATIONS

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1—550 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—500 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Vacuum Reactors with Condenser and electric heating elements for oil jacket.
1—300 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Kettle.
2—2000 gal. 7' x 7' Stainless Steel Tanks with agitators and coils.
1—5' dia. Stainless Steel Evaporator with 386 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Condenser.
2—Oliver, Stainless Steel Vertical Pressure Filters, 50 sq. ft.
4—Stainless Steel Vacuum Stills, 25, 50 and 150 gal.
8—Independent 36", 30" and 24" Wood Plate & Frame Filters.
1—Hercules centerslung 40" rubber covered Centrifugals with 7½ HP explosion proof motors.
8—U.S. Stoneware and General Ceramics Suction, 3' x 3'.
6—Cypress 7' x 8', 2000 gal. Wood Tanks with agitators.
10—Stainless Steel and glass lined Tanks & Kettles from 100 to 300 gals.

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TRENTON, MICHIGAN

1—Pfaudler 6' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator, 325 sq. ft.
1—Harris 3' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.
3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/10 HP, 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.

WRITE OR PHONE FOR DETAILS

STOCK ITEMS

1—Pfaudler 1500 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor, 90# jacket, 50# internal.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
2—Haveg 7000 & 4000 gal. closed storage Tanks.
1—9400 gal. 316 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
1—20,000 gal. 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank, 10'6" dia. x 30'8". UNUSED.
3—Karbate Heat Exchangers, 70 and 24 sq. ft.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
1—Sharples C20 Super-Dehydrator, 316 S.S., vapor tight, XP timers.
1—Sharples PY14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38", stainless steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuges.
1—Bird 32" x 50", 316 S.S., solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP motor, New 1953.
3—Bird 40" suspended Centrifugals, 347 S.S., perforated basket, bottom discharge.
2—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15 JNM, 100 gal. jacketed Mixer, sigma blades.

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FOR SALE

750 gal. jktd. Steel Reactor 300#
50 gal. jktd. Stainless Reactor 50#
6'x29' Bubble Cap Column S.S. 347
9'x42'6" Column 410 S.S. lined 150#.
6'x37'2" Column 410 S.S. lined 150#.
705-24 Roto-Louvre Dryer Complete
502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer Complete
6'x50' Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers (2).
6'x10' Rotary Vac. Drum Dryer.
4'x30' Ruggles Cole model XH2 Rotary Dryer
5'x30' Buflovak Rotary Vac. Dryer
8'6"x50' Allis Chalmers Kiln
12,000 gallon Aluminum Tank 75 PSI.
14"x30" Day 3-roll High Speed
Pebble Mills 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'6"x4'.
30" Fletcher St. Steel Susp. Cent.
40" Fletcher St. Steel Susp. Cent.
24"x20' Swenson Crystallizers (3)
Sweetland Filter #10 27 leaves
24" Filter Press 36 NEW Wood P&F
Stokes DD2 Tablet Presses (2)
3'x6' double deck St. Steel Screen
50"x14'6" Pug Mill W. 60 HP Motor
4,000# Jacketed Ribbon Blender
2,000# Ribbon Blender

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OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316 3'x6' Complete With Pumps Receivers And Accessories (1954)

BLENDERS—Ribbon, Jacketed 1250# Steel.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel, Susp., (2) 40" Rubber covered, Centerslung, with 5 H.P. Explosion Proof Motors.
CHARLOTTE COLLOID MILL—S.S. 40 H.P. DAY—14"x30" Hi-Speed 3—ROLL MILL 25 H.P. x P Motor, Switches.
FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36"x36", 34 Rubber Covered Frames, 1-½" Thick, Closed
HARDINGE BALL MILL—4-½'x16", 25 H.P.
HOMOGENIZER—Gaulin, S.S. 500 GPH.
KNEADER—Day, 2-½ Gal. Jack. Vac. 5 H.P.
PEBBLE MILLS—30"x36", 4'x4', 5'x4'.

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STEIN EQUIP'T

DRYERS AND KILNS
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 .atmos. Drum Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer. 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26" 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc Filters 12¼" dia.

KETTLES AND TANKS
300, 100 & 50 gal. Stainless Clad Kettles.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
1—250 gal Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass tined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34" 30"x42" 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U.S. 1½ HP Colloid Mill.
Eppenbach QV81 Stainless Colloid Mill 5HP

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Day Stainless 40"x84" Roball Sifter.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Robinson 20"x48" Gyro Sifter, 3 opening.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 5 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Colton 5T single punch Preform Machine.
9—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines, ½" to 4" sizes, Colton, Stokes and Kux.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Fillers Powder & Liquid. Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Boilers—Gas & Oil, conveyors & Elev.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
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STERLING 8-1944

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1—**Tolhurst** 26" stainless susp. centrigugal, perf. basket.
1—**Patterson-Kelley** twin-shell blender, stainless steel, 30 cu. ft.
1—**Simpson** #1-H stainless steel intensive mixer, 4' dia. pan, 1954 unit.
4—**Simpson**, size #0, style M intensive muller mixers, 36" dia. pan.
2—**Sharples** #18V Super Centrifugals, vapor-tite, tinned steel.
4—**Groen** 150 gal. stainless kettles, Dbl. motion agitators.
3—**Buflovak** 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers, 100# & 160# drums.
1—**Buflovak** 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, UNUSED.
10—**Stainless steel** shell & tube exchangers, 1070, 425, 400, 375, 254, 200, 183, 135 sq. ft.
2—**A. L. Anderson** all T316 st. st. Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 108 sq. ft.
2—**Artisan** nickel-clad evaporators, 400 & 250 sq. ft., vert. long-tube.
4—**Fitzpatrick** commin. machines, D, F.
1—**Niagara** #45-30, 45 sq. ft. stainless filter, ASME 65#, 1952.
1—**Buflovak** double effect evap., 588 sq. ft., vert. long tube, stainless.
4—**Sparkler** #33-S-28 press. leaf filters, st. st., 150 sq. ft.
1—**Bird** 24" x 38" contin. centrifugal.
1—**Raymond** 66" 6-roll low-side mill, 200 HP.
5—**H. K. Porter** 6' x 5' pebble mills, buhrstone lined.
1—**A. T. & M.** 48" basket centrifugal, st. st., perf. basket, like new.
2—**NEW** 10,500 gal. horiz. st. st. tanks, T304, 8' dia. x 28' L.
6—465 gal. **st. st.** reactors, 200# I.W.P., 165# jacket, 3' dia. x 8' L.
5—**Pfaudler** 500 gal. glass-lined reactors, jktd. & agit.
1—9' dia. x 30' long **stainless-lined** rotary dryer.
3—**Davenport** #1A Dewatering Presses.
1—**Oliver** 5'3" D x 8' F Rotary Vacuum Filter, Precoat, UNUSED.

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1—Selectro Stainless Steel 3-Deck Screen, 2' x 5'.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 3' x 3'.

2—Orville Simpson Rotex Screens, #12.

2—Stokes Mikro Vacuum Pumps, Model 149E.

5—Nash Hytor Vacuum Pumps, Size 7, Model L4 and L6.

1—Eimco Stainless Steel Drum Filter, 4' x 3', Complete.

2—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum String Filter, 5' x 6'.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters, with 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 510-28.

1—Niagara Monel Filter, Model 85.

1—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter, Model 14-4.

2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model D-2.

1—Merco Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Type B9, with 50 HP motor, Complete.

2—Hercules Rubber covered center slung 40" Centrifuges, Perforate Baskets.

1—AT&M Type 347 Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge, with 42" Perforate Basket, Complete.

1—Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifuge, with 32" Perforate Basket, Complete.

1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Type Centrifuge, complete with Imperforate Basket.

2—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactors, 500 and 300 gallons.

2—Glascote 150 gallon Glass-lined Jacketed Stills, complete with Glass-lined Condensers and Glass-lined Receivers.

5—Theo. Walters Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 250, 250 and 500 gal. cap.

1—Nickel 1,000 gallon Jacketed Kettle.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1,600 gal. with agitator and drive, 150# jacket, 600# internal.

18—Pfaudler Series R Jacketed Reactors, 1,000 gallons.

5—Stainless Steel Vertical Storage Tanks, 2,000 gallons each.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 400 gallon capacity.

1—Banbury #0 Midget Mixer.

3—Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 65, 40 and 30 cu. ft.

2—Patterson Kelley Stainless Steel Twin Shell Blender, 5 cu. ft. each, with motors, Complete.

2—Patterson Monel Double Cone Blenders, 4.7 cu. ft. and 12.4 cu. ft.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Combustion Engineers Type M-2 Water Tube Package Boiler, 200 HP 275# working pressure.

1—Baker Perkins 150 gallon Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, complete with 60 HP motor and drive.

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UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

HAMMER MILLS—7½ HP Quaker City—25 HP Wms. AKB—30 HP Mikro 3W-50/100/150 HP Jeffrey.

MILLS, PEBBLE—32x24—48x60—60x48—72x60—72x96 Batch—4½'x8"—7'x22"—7'x48" Hardinge Conical.

MIXERS, LAB—3 qt. double sigma S/S—Lab Cone Blender—16 c.f. double cone—5 c.f.—9 c.f. Muller Type Lancaster.

SCREENS—12"x24" (double) Ajax LoVeyor S/S—2'x5'—3'x5'—3'x10'—4'x10' Tyler Hummer—40"x84" Roball (double).

BAG PACKERS—St. Regis 100 LS (unused)—105 FV single spout—25/50/100# bags.

FEEDERS—Syntron. F11—F21—F22—F33—Jeffrey 2A w/ rectifiers.

ELEVATORS—8"—10"—12"—16" Buckets—20' to 85' centers—w/drives.

PUMPS—Rotary Viking 4" (15 HP)—Balckmer 4" (25 HP) unused—3" to 8" Centrifugal.

EXHAUSTERS — American/Buffalo/Clarage/Sturtevant—1,500 CFM to 38,000 CFM.

COMPRESSORS—Spencer Turbo—70 CFM 40 oz.—150 CFM 48 oz.—550 CFM 24 oz.—1,300 CFM 16 oz. w/motors.

FORK LIFT TRUCK—2,000# cap. 12' lift—Hyster—pneumatics.

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LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

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- 10—Pfaudler 1000 gal. Model R Reactors.
- 1—Pfaudler 1500 gal. jktd. agit. glass lined.
- 1—Raymond 6 Roller HI Side Mill w/Whizzer.
- 1—Gayco 10' Separator with 30 HP motor.
- 1—Raymond 10' Whizzer Separator.
- 2—Link-Belt Ribbon Mixers, 42" x 44" x 91" L.
- 1—Sprout-Waldron 365 cu. ft. Dbl. Ribbon Blender.
- 1—6 x 7 x 100 Rotary Kiln. Complete.
- 1—Bartlett-Snow 7' x 60' Rotary Dryer.
- 2—8' dia. Rotary Dryers, 20' and 56' long.
- 2—Link-Belt Rota-Louvre Dryers, 207-10, 310-10.
- 2—8' x 45' Louisville Flame Dryers.
- 2—8' x 50' Louisville Rotary Steam Dryers.
- 1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 90" mtr.
- 1—Globe 5' x 9' Rot. Cooker. Steam Injection.
- 1—Oliver 8' x 10' Precoat Filter. Comp.
- 1—Klein 460 sq. ft. S.S. Pressure Filter.
- 3—American 1000 sq. ft. 316 S S Heat Exchanger.
- 1—Tolhurst 32" S.S. perf. bas. Centrifuge, 25 HP.
- 2—Sharples C-27 Super-Dehydrators, 316 S.S.
- 1—A T & M 42" susp. perf. bask. Centrifuge.
- 1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting machine.
- 1—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminuting machine.
- 4—Schmidt 5½' x 22' Silex Lined Tube Mills.
- 1—10,000 gal. Stainless vert. Tank 12' x 15'.
- 2—2500 gal. Swenson Rubber Lined Vac. Tanks.
- 1—Briquet Press, 315 TPH capacity. Complete.
- 3—Tyler 3' x 5' Hummer-Screens, stainless.
- 3—Stokes BB-2 Rotary Tablet Press.
- 6—Syntron S.S. Vib. Elevator, 8'8" lift. New.

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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY GO WEST
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NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #439 Chrome, vert. 7' x 10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—International Ball Mill, Porcelain Lined, 48" dia. x 60" face, direct motor drive—like new.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del. 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump, Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-E.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 8", 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new.
1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—New Louisville Centrifugal Filtering Machine.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 17"x27" I.D.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
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—Continued from page 50

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Data Offered

Miranol Chemical Company, Irvington, N. J., has published a technical and product development data booklet on its amphoteric surface active agents. The thirty-two-page publication contains comprehensive information detailing the nature, characteristics and uses of the agents. It is available by writing to Miranol at 277 Coit street in Irvington.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, Saint Louis, Mich., has issued two booklets, **"How to Handle Bromine"** and **"Bromine, Its Properties and Uses."** The first booklet, a 35-page safety manual, offers information on type of hazards, accident prevention and protection, first aid, shipping containers for bromine, handling bromine in the laboratory and handling bromine in the plant. The second booklet, sixty-two pages long, comprehensively details the properties and uses of bromine. The contents are broken down into four major categories: Inorganic bromide reactions; organic bromide reactions; special purpose bromine-release agents and physical properties. Sub-groups include thermal properties, viscosity, aliphatic reactions, aromatic and alicyclic reactions. Both booklets are available by writing to Michigan Chemical.

Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a **paint handbook** packet containing data sheets, specifications and formulations. Included is data on manufacturing procedures for "Flexbond" paints, additives used, pigmentation, bulk storage of polyvinyl acetate emulsions, molecular weight, suggested formulation and a series of technical bulletins detailing the composition and uses of various emulsions. Copies are available by writing to Colton at 1747 Chester avenue in Cleveland.

Gane's Chemical Works, New York, has published an eight-page brochure describing its facilities for custom work, manufacture of product specialties and pure research. The booklet lists the types of chemical processes and types of equipment at its plant in Carlstadt, N. J., reviews some of the work the company has done in the past and gives a list of its line of products. Copies may be obtained by writing to Gane's at 677 Fifth avenue, New York.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has published two folders and a technical bulletin giving information and advice on use and benefits of **soil fungicides.** The two-folders, six-pages each, describe the use of "Terraclor" on vegetables and crucifers. The technical bulletin deals with the treatment of damping-off or "soreshin" on cotton. Copies may be obtained by writing to Olin's products department, 10 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

Metasap Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., reviews the use of **metallic soaps for molding plastics** in its current technical data report. Copies may be had by writing to Metasap in Harrison, N. J.

Drug Penny-Pinching Policy Is Slammed

—Continued from page 4

eted for the new fiscal year for only twenty-six new research projects, compared with 337 such projects being financed this year; there were grant funds budgeted for eighty-seven new projects in mental health for 1959 compared with 293 this year, in the Heart Institute the comparable figures were fifty-three in 1959 and 223 in the current year; and similar reductions were applied in the other institutes.

"The committee could find no basis for starting to go backward in this program except the desire to save dollars. The savings of dollars is a laudable objective, and one that the committee strongly favors, if it is not at the expense of programs worth many times the dollars saved."

By refusing to allow for any increase in overhead expenses, the committee added $6,748,700 for research and, in addition, recommended increases in the budget for the activities of the various institutes totaling $8.2 million. The $211,383,000 budgeted by the committee for the institutes is broken down among the activities as follows:

• General research and services—$17,742,000, or $3,716,000 over the amount appropriated for 1958.

Urge Cancer Research Increase

• National Cancer Institute—$57,423,000, an increase of $1,021,000 over 1958. The committee said that cancer research work is producing results which would have seemed visionary a decade ago, and "notes with satisfaction the solution of many difficult problems associated with the cancer chemotherapy program, and the discovery of many leads that should be exploited." It urged that this program be increased.

• Mental Health activities—$40,397,000, an increase of $1,180,000 over 1958. The committee did not believe enough work was being done in this field by the institute and declared that "more vigorous, imaginative and diversified approaches are called for." It said that "research on such matters as why and how the new drugs work might well be more effectively stimulated, and the feasibility of systematic screening on a more adequate scale should be explored."

• National Heart Institute—$36,212,000, an increase of $276,000 over 1958. "A major continuing need in the heart disease field is fast and accurate assessment of the full effects and side effects of various drugs through controlled study of large population groups," the committee said. "The possibility of moving drugs quickly from the laboratory to general use should be fully exploited."

• Dental health activities—$6,543,000, an increase of $113,000 over 1958.

• Arthritis and metabolic disease activities—$21,092,000, an increase of $707,000 over 1958. The committee was of the opinion that "we are doing far less in this field than is warranted by the facts and will expect that the increased funds provided in the bill will be used for this purpose."

• Allergy and infectious disease activities—$17,997,000, an increase of $597,000 over 1958.

• Neurology and blindness activites—$21,977,000, an increase of $590,000 over 1958.

Chemical Men on Dumping

—Continued from page 4

inal basic concept of the anti-dumping act that dumping is in essence simply the export of goods to this country at a price less than the prevailing price in the country of origin.

"HR 6006 conforms to that concept and provides for technical amendments which will be of assistance to domestic producers who invoke the protection of this law against the unfair competition which occurs when foreign goods are dumped into the domestic market.

No 'Justification for Complacency'

"As the Treasury Department has pointed out, there is no 'justification for complacency' as to the need for an effective anti-dumping law. Since World War II the chemical industries in other countries have shown a remarkable revival and expansion. Especially in Western Europe and Japan there are far greater productive capacities than before 1940 and entirely new chemical industries have appeared in parts of Europe, Asia and the Americas.

In many cases, chemical plants built abroad are designed for a volume of production which exceeds the domestic requirements of the country in which the plants are located. There will, therefore, be an increasing temptation for the rest of the world to look upon the United States market, which is the world's largest, as a convenient place in which to dispose of surplus production.

"The improvements in the anti-dumping act, which would be provided by HR 6006, will help to protect American industry against unfair dumping of foreign aid chemicals into our market."

Natural Rubber Called a Friend of Synthetic

—Continued from page 5

rubber, because they knew they could rely on adequate supplies of a uniform quality, and at a stable price," he said.

Turning to the outlook for the days ahead, Mr. Pickett told the meeting that the amount of American synthetic rubber that Europe will consume in the next ten years will depend entirely on American industry.

He said the picture "is dependent on the job you can do in providing an assured supply at a competitive price—that is competitive with natural, no matter what price natural drops to—and backing this up with adequate technical data and technical service."

"If you do not provide this, the Communists will—they are expanding their synthetic capacity very rapidly and by 1960 may have a surplus as big as 250,000 tons per year available for export."

In observing the impact of plastics, Mr. Pickett went on:

"In many instances natural rubber is being replaced by a synthetic rubber, or a plastic, or by a combination of the two, and this applies even more to Europe than the United States. The most important example is flame-resistant conveyor belting for the mines. In Britain, after the terrible. Cresswell colliery disaster in 1950, when eighty men lost their lives, the government laid down that all new conveyor belts for the mines had to be made with flame resistant PVC.

"It is estimated that in 1957 about 85 percent of the belting in use in the mines was made with PVC. At present about 8,000 tons of PVC are used per year in British conveyor belting, replacing somewhere around 7,000 tons of raw rubber.

Rubber Lower in Belting

"The actual consumption of all kinds of rubber in belting, after rising to a peak of 11,000 tons in 1951 has dropped to below 6,000 tons in 1957. This figure, of course, includes transmission belting, which is still made with rubber. In Germany and France neoprene rubber has been used for flame resistant conveyor belting.

"So you have the interesting position of natural rubber being replaced by synthetic rubber-neoprene, and by a plastic-PVC. Both materials have certain advantages, and it is anyone's guess which will find most favor in belting in years to come."

Here are some other things Mr. Pickett had to say about latest developments:

• "Natural rubber in hose is being replaced by oil resistant synthetic rubbers and by PVC."

• "In the past one of the most important outlets for natural rubber in Europe was in cable insulation. Nowadays, however, synthetic rubbers, PVC and polyethylene have almost entirely supplanted the natural product because of advantages in resistance to moisture, aging, oils and fire, as well as superior electrical properties."

• "In recent years, considerable inroads have been made into the European foam rubber market by flame resistant neoprene and PVC, and by the polyurethane foams, which can also be rendered flame resistant. Consumption of latex foam in Britain dropped from 18,500 tons in 1955 to 14,000 tons in 1957."

• "Natural latex which is used in the manufacture of bonded fiber fabrics or non-woven textiles may eventually be replaced by flame-resistant synthetic bonding agents, particularly where there is any fire hazard attached to the use of these fabrics."

• "To complicate the natural-synthetic rubber-plastics triangle even more, we have the very considerable field of overlap covered by resin-rubber blends and copolymers. One of the most important groups here is that of the high-styrene-butaliene copolymers used chiefly as a replacement for leather in shoe soling."

• "Rubber and polyethylene are also used in blends. Butyl rubber is added in the ratio of about 5 percent to cable coverings, as in the trans-Atlantic telephone cable."

• "Great interest is being shown by the European plastics industries in rigid rubber-modified resins as developed in the US. High impact polystyrene molding powders are replacing conventional, clear polystyrene in many applications."

• "Another American development, styrene-butadiene- acrylonitrile copolymer blends, has been taken up in Europe, and they are now being made by Farbenfabriken Bayer in Germany."

Rayburn, Stevenson

—Continued from page 3

position. At no time in the past three years has the industry sought "ever higher tariffs" nor asked congress for any tariff increases, MCA president John Hull declared. Neither has it opposed extending the trade agreement law, he added.

The Speaker's accusations were contained in a speech delivered for him by Rep. Frank Ikard of Tex., at the dinner of the National Conference of Organizations on International Trade Policy closing a one-day-long meeting of the organization to drum up support of a five-year extension of the expiring trade agreement act.

Mr. Rayburn said "that some of our businessmen, although they control enterprises whose transactions are in the billions" seem not to have learned the facts of international economic life that you cannot sell if you do not buy. He said that they shout about "socialism" when the government builds a dam or curbs monopolies but don't want to be part of an economic system that is truly enterprising and free.

'More Dangerous Than Communists'

In his prepared remarks handed to the press before the dinner, the Speaker charged that these "rich and powerful men" were "potentially more dangerous to us then Communists." This paragraph was deleted, however, from the speech, as read by Mr. Ikard.

"These are harsh words," the undeleted part of the speech went on. "I regret the necessity that compels me to use them. But when our huge chemical industry, for example, strikes out against the foundation of our trade as it seeks ever higher tariffs and so strikes against the foundations of our national security, one has the duty to speak plainly."

Of the chemical industry, the Speaker said that its sales now run at the rate of $24 billion annually, which exceeds the total imports and exports of Great Britain and is almost five times the foreign trade of Japan—two of the world's greatest trading nations who are our friends and allies.

"The chemical industry, moreover," he added, "exports more than five times as much as it imports. It hardly then seems to qualify as an infant industry that would perish without the protecting arm of Uncle Sam."

Hull 'Astonished'

Mr. Hull expressed astonishment "that a man of the stature and distinction of Speaker Rayburn would lend himself to such a statement about an industry that has contributed so much to the welfare of this country in both peace and war."

He said that the industry's position on tariffs is and has been that the tariff rates should be reduced or raised only on a gradual, selective, product-by-product basis and only with due regard for their impact on the economy or the national defense.

Here is what Mr. Stevenson had to say: "We are the last great outpost of free enterprise capitalism. Yet here we are striving to keep alive a significant phase of free enterprise in its homeland; to keep a significant phase of capitalism functioning in the country of the capitalists; to keep competition alive among the apostles of free competition!

"This is odd. But do I exaggerate? Let me illustrate. Our chemical industry is the world's largest. The annual sales of only one of its units is double the size of Japan's total exports. In 1957 our chemical exports were one billion dollars greater than our imports.

'Like a Kangaroo'

"But this multi-billion-dollar colossus wants tariff protection. While denouncing what it calls "government interference" and proclaiming the glories of free enterprise, in tariff matters it seems to want to jump into Uncle Sam's pouch like a kangaroo at the approach of strangers.

"I noticed with more anxiety than amusement that one of the high priests of free enterprise in this industry resigned in anger not long ago when the National Association of Manufacturers suggested liberalizing trade policies!

"The moral is chilling. Regardless of all the lessons of history, of all the counsels of experience, shortsighted domestic self-international life often prevails in our interest rather than the hard realities of public policy."

Little Elects Directors

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has elected Clarke Simonds and Joseph J. Snyder to its board of directors. Both men will assume their new duties immediately.

Drilling Mud Dispersant Being Offered by Rayonier

Rayonier, Inc., New York, is producing "Tanflo," a new, low-cost oil well drilling mud dispersant.

In commercial production, it adds another product to Rayonier's growing list of silvichemicals, according to M. A. Brown, general sales manager. He said the new product fills a "definite need" for a low-cost material for control of viscosity, gel strength and fluid loss in oil well drilling muds.

"Tanflo," it was revealed, combines Rayonier's highly successful "Rayflo," an earlier silvichemical dispersant, with other organic chemicals.

According to George E. Durkee, a Rayonier technical representative to the oil industry, the new thinning agent "Tanflo" along with "Rayflo" offers the oil drilling industry a complete range of deflocculents covering all drilling conditions.

Grace Achieves Gains

—Continued from page 4

"Grex" and other high density polyethylenes.

This coloring technic is not only highly successful for high density polyethylene, but also for other thermoplastic materials. It is believed that this coloring concept may be so far-reaching that it can be used for other plastics manufacturing processes, such as extrusion.

Although dry-coloring for injection molding of plastics has been used for many years, the degree of dispersion of pigment or colorant has never been completely satisfactory for use in manufacture of quality products, it was said.

Dispersion by the new method is equal to or better than some compounded colors, which involve an extra manufacturing step that necessarily adds to a molder's raw materials costs, according to Grace.

The success of the new dry-coloring process is due to the use of an inexpensive, simply-constructed, single-breaker plate. The plate consists of multiple perforations of a modified Venturi design. Specifications for this plate, available from Grace's polymer chemicals division, can be achieved by simple machining operations to fit existing nozzles.

Certain Colorants Recommended

The use of micro-pulverized colorants is recommended for the process. The plastic resin and colorants are tumbled together without wetting agents or lubricants for from thirty to forty-five minutes and the mixture is then ready for direct use in the molding or extrusion machine.

One of the most important considerations is that this new technic is accomplished without noticeable pressure drop or back-pressure buildup, Grace observed.

This dry-coloring method will permit a plactics molder to stock base resins and colorants, involving savings in both inventory and warehousing space.

Advertisers Index

Alan Wood Steel Company 44
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Nitrogen Division 40
American Firstoline Corporation 36
American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc. 25
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 37
Amoco Chemicals Corporation 11
Antara Chemicals Division, General Aniline & Film Corp. 19
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc. 58
Armour & Company 29
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 41

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 2
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. 62
Bareco Wax Co. Division Petrolite Corporation 23
Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 42
Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. 38, 40
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 36
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 51
Blockson Chemical Company 38
Bonewitz Laboratories, Inc. 47
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 38
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 49
Brill Equipment Company 60
Brode Corporation, The 58
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 52

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 17, 64
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Incorporated 37
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. 59
Chemical Service Corp. 62
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated 64
Chemical Specialties Co., Inc. 47
Chemsol, Inc. 62
Ciba Company, Inc. 43
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation 27, 34
Commercial Solvents Corporation 1
Coupe, Robert A. 34
Cowles Chemical Company 28
Darlington Chemical, Inc. 49
Dawe's Laboratories, Inc. 49
Dickinson, J. O., & Co. 47
Diehl, William, & Co. 58
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company 33
Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc. 8
Dow Chemical Company, The 34, 39, 40
Dragoco, Inc. 53
Drum Parts, Inc. 59
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 41

Eastern Color & Chemical Co. 62
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 56
Emery Industries, Inc. 57
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 59
Erie Casein Dryers 56
Esso Standard Oil Company 54

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 53
Falcon Manufacturing Division 58
Farchan Research Labs. 51
First Machinery Corp. 61
Fisher Chemical Co., Inc. 64
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 52
Food & Drug Research Laboratories 41
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc 52

Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 61
General Biochemicals, Inc. 51
General Equipment & Trading Co. 59
Glycerine Producers Association 18
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 15
Gross, A., & Company 58
Gulf Oil Corporation 31

Halby Chemical Co., Inc. 38
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. 57
Harshaw Chemical Co., The 45
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 60
Henry, J. F., Chemical Co., Inc. 37
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 46
Hooker Electrochemical Company 35
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 47
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 52

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation 56

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company 44

Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc. 40

Lawler Company 61
Lebanon Chemical Co. 41
Loeb, H., & Son 61
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 59
Lucidol Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Incorporated 39

Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc. 61
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 59
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 52
Mantrose Corporation, The 55
Metalsalts Corporation 48
Midland Storage, Inc., The 57
Montrose Chemical Company 15
Mutual Chromium Chemicals, Solvay Process Division 45
Mutual Citrus Products Company 21

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 13
Neville Chemical Co. 64

Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc. 53
Oronite Chemical Company 55
Osborn, C. J., Co. 56

Penick, S. B., & Company 48
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Perry Equipment Corp. 60
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 49
Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation 38
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 35
Pitt-Consol Chemical Co. 44
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 43
Polak's Frutal Works 52
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, Inc. 51
Prior Chemical Corporation 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. 60
Procter & Gamble Co. 40
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10

Rambach Chemical Company 62
Raney Catalyst Co. 43
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 34
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation 6
Reinhart Chemical Corporation 43
Republic Steel Corporation 36
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 64
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 49
Robeco Chemicals, Inc. 64
Ross, Frank B., Company 58

Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc. 64
Stein Equipment Co. 60
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 58
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 50
Synthetic Products Company 56

Tenessee Corporation 36
Thurston & Braidich 52

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation 1
United Box & Lumber Co. 38
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division 1
United States Potash Company Division of U. S. Borax & Chemical Corp. 41

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 53

Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc. 50
Western Condensing Co. 28a
Wolf, Bill, Inc. 59
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation 36

Zink & Triest Co. 53

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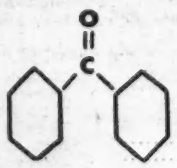

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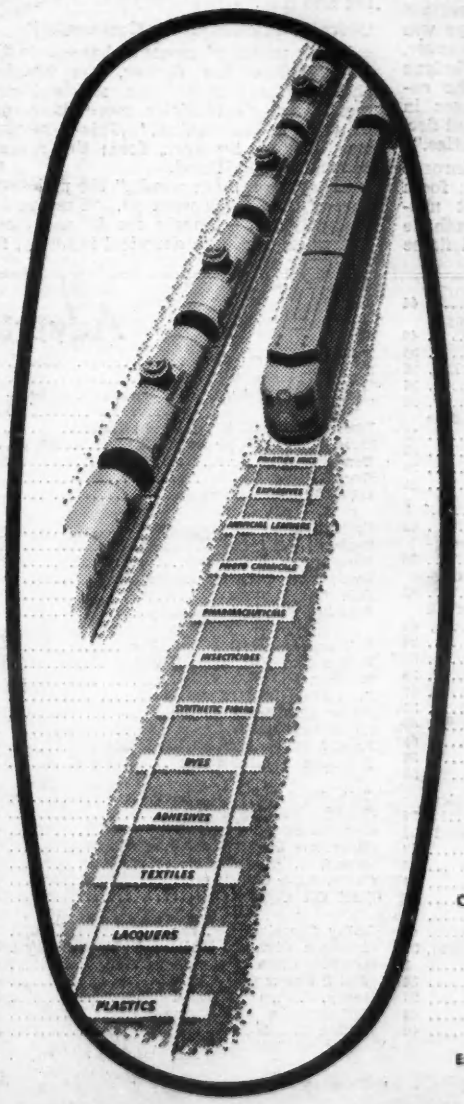

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Published in Two Sections

Section II

CHEMICAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY ISSUE

A survey of the market potential for chemicals and related process materials conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

WHAT CHEMICAL BUYERS SEE AHEAD FOR PRICES

On the more than 200 chemicals covered in the survey, as of press time chemical P. A.'s vary in their opinions as to which items will change in price over the next quarter. The shadings of opinion on some forty chemicals are tabulated below, with a breakdown by percentages. Where detailed market comment is given, the page number is noted in parenthesis.

	Advances	No Change	Declines
Acetone	.....	87%	13%
Aluminum Sulfate	.....	84%	16%
Ammonia, Anhydrous	.....	75%	25%
Ammonium Sulfate (page 5)	50%	50%	.....
Benzene (page 6)	.....	62%	38%
Castor Oil	.....	60%	40%
Castor Oil, Dehydrated	.....	60%	40%
Coconut Oil and Acids	34%	33%	33%
m,p-Cresol (page 6)	.....	57%	43%
o-Cresol (page 6)	.....	60%	40%
Cresylic Acids (page 6)	.....	60%	40%
Ethanolamines	.....	75%	25%
Folic Acid (page 6)	.....	75%	25%
Glycerine, Refined (page 7)	.....	22%	78%
Isoniazid	.....	.....	100%
Linseed Oil (page 7)	25%	75%	.....
l-Lysine Hydrochloride (page 7)	.....	50%	50%
Methanol, Synthetic (page 7)	.....	90%	10%
dl-Methionine	25%	50%	25%
Naphthalene, Crude	.....	75%	25%
Niacin	.....	.....	100%
Papain (page 6)	100%	.....	.....
Paraffin Wax	.....	50%	50%
Phenyl Acetic Acid	.....	50%	50%
Pregnenolone (page 7)	.....	.....	100%
Procaine Hydrochloride (page 7)	.....	.....	100%
Salt Cake	.....	50%	50%
Silver Nitrate	.....	50%	50%
Sodium Benzoate (page 7)	.....	67%	33%
Sodium Chloride (page 7)	16%	84%	.....
Sodium Sulfate, Anhydrous	.....	50%	50%
Soybean Oil and Acids (page 7)	25%	75%	.....
Stearic Acid	50%	.....	50%
Sulfur (page 8)	14%	86%	.....
Sulfuric Acid (page 8)	.....	85%	15%
Tallow	.....	50%	50%
Terpine Hydrate	.....	.....	100%
Testosterone (page 7)	.....	50%	50%
Thiamin Salts	.....	75%	25%
Toluene (page 8)	.....	28%	72%
Tung Oil	34%	66%	.....
Urea	50%	50%	.....
Xylene (page 8)	.....	50%	50%

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Chemical Purchasing Executives Say That They Can See No Cause for Alarm In 1958's Shape of Things to Come

This report is based on a nationwide survey of chemical P. A.'s conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

No cause for alarm can be seen in the nation's business future by the chemical purchasing agents. As they peer ahead into the next three quarters, the buyers say they can hold on safely to what they describe as a basic faith in the country's economy.

With many lines in the chemical industry falling short of what was expected at the first of the year, chemical buyers are now gauging the future through readjusted glasses, but they still see sufficient signs to substantiate and even encourage their faith.

Examined over the whole spectrum of the chemical and drug field, 44 percent of the buyers say they find conditions largely unchanged. Thirty-six percent say present business volume is poorer than it was a month ago, but 20 percent of the buyers, looking at their new-order records, pronounce the results better.

Roughly, production patterns are following the trend of new orders.

As most chemical P.A.'s look at it, consumption is still running ahead of shipments. But just around the corner, say the buyers, is the point where shipments will have to increase.

Consumers, it seems, have reached the level of minimum operating inventories. From now on the only way they can go is up.

Some buyers are quite emphatic about a coming rise in inventory levels. This is despite the fact that they, themselves, may be in the process of lowering their own individual inventories still further.

Should a sudden spurt in business develop in the next quarter—and some are sure it will do so—there will be a raft of temporary, but embarrasing, shortages in many plants.

The purchasing agents are the first ones to admit this. Just what they are gambling on, and why, as they cut their inventories is not made clear in this national survey.

The P.A.'s, of course, are looking into the future from many different vantage points, depending on just where, in the economic picture, their industries are located.

Those looking off from the pharmaceutical industry's mountain-top see no recession on the horizon, which is exactly what they saw in the first quarter.

Good business volume is ahead, say the drug industry's buyers, and any declines that might develop will be strictly seasonal.

The hopes that come with springtime are in the minds of the buyers from the agricultural chemicals industry. The big season for fertilizer chemicals is about to get under way. About the time the green grass begins to shoot up, the heavy demand for insecticides will shoot up, too.

Already, the manufacturing plants can be heard humming as they start on next season's production. Listening to this, no buyers take a dim view of the prospects.

Added to the brightness of the future picture, is the fact that the agricultural chemicals industry has no big carry-over of inventories on its back this year.

The producers are getting off to a fresh start, so

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Second quarter: Improvement expected, up about 5 percent. Third quarter: Resumption of upward trend expected. Fourth quarter: Should be about 20 percent higher than the first quarter. . ."

to speak, since much of the agricultural chemicals overage was disposed of through export channels during the winter.

Business Prospects

There is no one among the chemical industry buyers who does not expect business to improve. There are, to be sure, divergent opinions, but these are concerned with when the improvement will manifest itself and the magnitude of the change.

Quoting the P.A's . . .

"Over the next six months to a year, tonnage will be up, dollars down because of soft markets in vitamins, antibiotics, hormones."

More varying opinions are held by chemical buyers as the new quarter approaches than were apparent in any previous survey. This is naturally so because there are more uncertain shapes looming on the somewhat foggy horizon than have appeared in recent years.

All of these views, it is obvious, are worthy of consideration, representing, as they do, the various phases of the chemical industry.

A general smoothing-out seems imminent in all lines of business. The steel industry is considered certain for an upturn late in the second quarter. As the focus is readjusted, it now appears that the automobile business will not increase to the point estimated by the industry a few weeks ago.

From where many an experienced chemicals buyer sits at present, it looks as though business for 1958 will be slightly below that for 1957—but, happily, not by much.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Starting in July, some improvement is expected. . . . . "

Many chemical companies looking at the more forbidding routes ahead are trying to even off some of the bumps in advance. Here are two of the ways they propose to do it: More creative thinking at the higher management levels and more effort in sales promotion activities.

As they look at prospects for the long term, the buyers do not, of course, see eye to eye in every instance. However, they fall into into three main groups.

The first thinks that business in the second quarter will be about equal to that of the first. Those buyers expect a modest increase in the last half, leading to full-scale activity about this time next year.

The next group looks at the first and second quarters of this year and says: "An average of 3 to 5 percent below the comparable period of 1957."

The third group, taking its cue from carloadings and new customer developments, believes business will continue to slide for a few months and then pick up gradually.

Many buyers, who had reported business "worse" than a month ago, are beginning to change their minds. A look at their companies' new orders and production schedules reveals the first upturn in many months.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We do not as yet consider business conditions to be off enough to be alarming and we are not at this point pessimistic about 1958 as a whole. . . . . "

While the change is small so far, these buyers are encouraged. They say it is a very real change and points to much better third and fourth quarters.

The above gains do not include those in the pharmaceutical industry, where business has been so good that only a report of "better" can be made.

Several chemical P. A.'s say the economy is now at a rallying point from which the next move of business will have to be upward. They are sure the first quarter represented the "low" of business volume.

Just how steep will the upward curve be? The buyers have many different answers to that one.

Some say it will hardly get off the ground. Others see it climbing and dipping like a roller-coaster.

Most companies, observe the buyers, hope to end the year at, or just under, the 1957 total. Certain sections, such as pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals, expect to go over the top.

Inventories

Compared to a month ago, the position on inventories ranges all over the field. Here is the way the inventory levels are reported: 20 percent, higher; 53 percent, about the same; 27 percent, lower.

These figures represent a trend towards generally lower raw material inventories than was apparent three months ago.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"No immediate pick-up seen in general business level. Sales and profits are down and more and more people seem to be 'belt-tightening.' . . . . . "

With practically all items available for the asking and with shipments offered the day the order is received, consumers are not inclined to tie up their money in anything more than minimum inventories.

Many observers take a distressed view of this procedure. They say that an unbalanced consumption-shipment relationship tends to make the big business picture look gloomier than it is.

The chemical P.A.'s are also quick to notice the psychological effect of shrinking profit margins brought on by the cost/price squeeze. This, they say, causes buyers to tighten their belts.

Buying Policy

Hand-to-mouth buying is becoming the practice. Hardly more than half the chemical purchasers are now on a thirty-days-or-longer basis.

Three months ago, about 40 percent of chemical acquisition was hand-to-mouth. The percentage figure now stands at 47.

It still takes an uncertain source of supply or a significant economic advantage to bring about long-term commitments by the buyers.

An example of buying from an uncertain source: Purchasers of quinine are letting nothing stop them as they hasten to protect their advance position by long-term purchasing of quinine. The reason is the political unrest in Indonesia.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Expect sales to remain on even keel for next quarter. . . . . "

An example of buying for price advantage: The heavy purchasing right now of foreign naphthalene. The reason is that the price is right.

Materials In Short Supply

Aspirin—Supplies are snug. Heavy demand for flu and cold treatment is the reason. The situation should ease in a matter of weeks.

Atropine Sulfate—Stocks continue short since German manufacturers stopped production. Supplies, available only from Australia, are inadequate.

Camphor—Natural is tight and will probably get worse. Small demand for natural and competition from the synthetic product make importation of natural camphor uninteresting. Probable result: Continued shortage and high prices on natural.

DDT—Availability somewhat limited due to large overseas shipments. Probably only temporary.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We are looking for business to improve gradually during the balance of 1958. . . . . "

Fertilizer Materials—Reduced operations in the steel industry and heavy overseas shipments put ammonium sulfate supplies on the short side. There is also a scarcity of organic tankage.

Papain—So many shipments are rejected for being dirty that there is a real scarcity of good material. The government is still holding dirty material under control.

p-Phenyl Phenol—Will probably get tighter due to high spring seasonal demand.

Influencing Factors

Chemical P.A.'s are watching Washington. They know that tariff discussions now going on can have a big influence on imports. And imports can have a big effect on domestic markets.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Present indications are that industrial production will show an upward tendency during the closing months of 1958 and that 1959 will be a year of improvement."

Coal chemicals can be affected adversely by a possible strike in steel. If wage negotiations do not go well, both supply and price can feel the blow.

The cottonseed crop is short. This could bring about greater soybean oil demand and a lot of strength in price.

Labor negotiations that might affect the automobile and appliance industries are being watched by everyone. Strikes in those fields could hit the whole economy.

A shortage of insecticides might develop at the height of the season. Heavy insect infestations or damp weather could cause it.

Demand for explosives is significantly lower right now. Some of the reasons: The depressed metals market with a resulting reduction in mining, and delays in the federal road building program.

Influence of Imports

Benzene prices are still weak. Imports are still a big influencing factor.

Cholesterol, pepsin and pancreatin are being imported and are moving at reduced prices.

Domestic vitamin producers continue to feel the import pressure.

Imported fatty alcohols are affecting the market for domestic material, particularly in those end-use areas where maximum quality is not mandatory.

American makers of many items are in no way being helped by the lower dutiable values effective since March 1 in accordance with the provisions of the customs simplification act of 1954.

Prices and Markets

Alkali Materials — On such items as caustic soda, the price of alkalies and related materials at the large volume level should advance about the fourth quarter. That is, if business improves during the second and third quarters, buyers say. Adjustments April 1 on the solid grades of caustic, which are a minor part of overall caustic sales, do not offset accumulated increased costs. Buyers recognize that the need for an upward price adjustment is there, but that under depressed conditions such advances are not likely.

Benzene—Judging by past performances, say two-thirds of the buyers, prices will stay just about where they are. Not so, contend the others, who expect some price reductions because of the abundance of supplies and the heavy import volume. A price reduction is viewed by suppliers as unlikely to lead to any greater gallonage use.

Cresylics—Some 60 percent of chemical buyers look for second-quarter prices to be maintained at first-quarter levels. The others think that a downward price adjustment is likely during or at the end of the second quarter. They are banking on the fact that supplies are very long and producers have large inventories of cresylic acids, m,p-cresol and o-cresol. If prices are cut, they add, the move may well stimulate sales and end-uses.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Optimistic that there will be much better third and fourth quarters than originally expected."

Folic Acid—It is interesting to note that while at the new year virtually all buyers expected that import pressure wou'd be sufficient to force domestic manufacturers to reduce prices, they are now apparently pretty well convinced that this is not so.

This survey shows that some 75 percent of the buyers feel that domestic price schedules on folic acid will hold for the next quarter. Some purchasers think that reduced prices at which some importers are selling material is an attempt to unload for fear that domestic schedules might be reduced, taking away their price advantage.

While an occasional buyer still looks for domestic prices to drop on a wide range of vitamin products because of foreign competition, this viewpoint is giving way to a realization that domestic profit margins on these items are so low that there is no room for further price reductions under present cost patterns.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Last half of 1958 is expected to show modest upturn with full activity taking place by second quarter of 1959. . . . . "

Glycerine — Three months ago slightly better than half the chemical buyers looked for a price decline in refined glycerine. At the end of the first quarter, the number expecting some downward adjustment is up to 78 percent.

While there is nothing new in this expectation —it has been expected for more than a year—the possibility of such a decline has been made more acute by such factors as a recent price break in competitive polyol materials such as PE and mono-PE, excessively high inventory accumulations and reduced overall demand.

Hormones—The influx of imported testosterone and pregnenolone materials is such that virtually no market price can be determined, and each sale is an individual negotiation. Domestic products cannot in many cases be manufactured at the prices for which imported material is selling. The sex hormone market is shattered. P. A.'s predict declines.

Linseed Oil—A strong market position is being maintained. The short flax crop gives linseed oil a good start, and no significant retreat from this position is likely to develop. For the next quarter most buyers see linseed holding firm. Others feel that it will creep upward gradually.

1-Lysine Hydrochloride—Increased demand and new production capacity should head the price trend of this item downward, say about half the chemical buyers, while the other half think that sustaining high costs of manufacture will hold prices on an even keel.

Methanol—With 22 million gallons coming into the market shortly, say some P.A.'s, this item may become sufficiently competitive to warrant a price decline. Better than 90 percent of the chemical buyers, however, expect methanol to maintain its steady price pattern of 1957. In synthetic chemical manufacture, cost is the important pricing factor, and on established items where profit margins are low, oversupply or imports are not of themselves sufficient to create lower price patterns.

Procaine Hydrochloride—Practically all buyers are expecting a price reduction to develop in this item. They base their reasoning on lowered demand through the decreased use of procaine penicillin.

Quinine—The political unrest in Indonesia is leading buyers to make longer term purchases, and to try to cover their requirements well in advance. As yet no serious curtailment of shipments has been noted, but developments in that area are on a day-to-day basis.

Sodium Benzoate—There being no reason from a cost standpoint for any price reductions in sodium benzoate, those buyers who expect prices to fall in the months ahead base their reasoning on a competitive scramble for the preservative market in a season of abundant supply against good demand.

Sodium Chloride—The great bulk of buyers predict stability ahead in the price structure. However, some feel that there is a possibility that makers will get tired of absorbing freight rates and may make some adjustment to offset them.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We expect that business will improve about April to the rate we enjoyed in 1957. . . . . "

Soybean Oil—Three-quarters of the P.A.'s see this item likely to hold to present levels for the second quarter. Some 25 percent point out that following new-crop harvests, prices go down to a point where the return recovered from soybean

oil and meal does not cover adequately the cost of beans and processing. This leads to reduced production schedules until the market improves sufficiently to correct the situation. For this reason, the feeling is that prices can go nowhere but upward in the future weeks.

The cottonseed crop is short. This should stimulate the demand for soybean oil and make for a stronger price position.

Sulfur—Sulfur and sulfuric acid are expected by a great majority of chemical buyers to stay just where they have been, pricewise, over recent months.

With respect to sulfur, the feeling is held in some quarters that prices must advance because competitive influences operating between Mexican and domestic materials have lowered the market to what are already impractical limits. Such price-cutting in 1957 resulted in advantage to no one, and as competitive wounds heal, the price of crude sulfur may well move upward to a level that is healthier for the industry.

Toluene—The predominant feeling among chemical buyers is that some downward price adjustment is likely in toluene. They feel surer about toluene than they do about benzene or xylene. This is due in part to the long-sustained oversupply picture in the toluene market, and recognition by the chemical P. A.'s that there are certain end-uses in which a more competitive price structure on toluene could lead to greater volume usage.

If you have any comments to make on this Chemical Outlook Quarterly Issue, please send them to: A. T. Ericson, Assistant Division Purchasing Agent, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y.